THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Hitler, Mussolini Confer; Allies Take Iran Centers; Celebration in Vermont

The World's Day—August 29, 1941

Axis: Führer and Duce Meet at Front

Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini have been meeting at the Führer's headquarters on the Eastern Front since Monday, it was officially announced in Berlin. [Page 6.]

In Iran: Strategic Points Anglo-Russ Goal

British and Russians in Iran were reported hastening to take full control of the Nation's strategic points following the Iranian Government's order to cease firing yesterday. [Page 7.]

British were said to have refused an Iranian request for several days' delay in evacuating Kermanshah, great oil center, which was believed controlled by German "fifth columnists."

German Minister was still in Teheran negotiating for safe conduct of German nationals.

Turkey strengthened preparedness by ordering all male citizens to carry identification papers with them, which may be called for at any time.

President Inonu of Turkey received both British and German Ambassadors today.

New England: Vermont Celebrates Statehood

Governors of several States and the High Commissioner of Canada assembled at Montpelier to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Vermont's Statehood. [Page 2.]

Evidence of criminal conspiracy was rumored sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with recent gas price increases as many stations stuck to the 18.5-cent level. [Page 2.]

Boston youngsters showed their garden prowess at a show of their own in Horticultural Hall. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Formula for settling labor dispute at Leland-Gifford Company, important defense plant at Worcester, Mass., worked out after Washington conferences. [Page 4.]

Several new schools will be built in New England cities with Federal funds. [Page 5.]

Washington: Axis Ship Move by Americas

The 21 American republics, in a joint statement, declared that about 90 to 100 ships of Axis and Axis-dominated countries now tied up in Western Hemisphere ports would be taken over, thus facilitating shipment of war supplies to countries fighting Hitlerism. [Page 8.]

President Roosevelt said at his press conference that non-essential Government expenditures could be reduced, that he has advocated this for a long time but that he did not pass the appropriation bills.

The President, asked by reporters whether he was hopeful that "war in the Pacific can be averted," replied the question was too long and too broad; when asked if the outlook was "any better," he remarked he will make a speech Sept. 1, the second anniversary of the present war.

Senators asked for full details on the statement of Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, that the Pacific Coast soon may face the same curtailment of gasoline now effective in the East and called Admiral Emory S. Land to testify as the committee hearing continued.

About 500 tanks of the light and medium variety thus far have been turned over to the British, representing, on an average, considerably more than half of American tank production, it was disclosed.

Air and Sea: RAF, Nazis Each Lose 10 Planes

RAF daylight offensives against the German-held continent cost both sides 10 planes each, the British announced. Germany said the British lost but six planes, while the Germans lost none. Berlin said the British lost 31 planes—17 of them bombers—in assaults yesterday.

Four British submarines were claimed by Rome to have been sunk by Fascist warships. The commander of one vessel had been taken prisoner, it was said.

Britain: U. S. Air Officers to Tour Fronts

United States Air Force officers, headed by Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the Air Corps, will tour the African, Near East, Mediterranean, and Atlantic war fronts to make a first-hand study of British needs for American aviation equipment.

Britain decided to "hire" the Nation's railroads for the duration of the war, and at least one year afterward, at an annual rental of £43,000,000. [Page 6.]

In France: Parliament Exiled From Vichy

France's Parliament, bereft of virtually all its powers under the authoritarian regime of Marshal Pétain, received its culminating blow when it was exiled to a tiny watering place 45 miles from Vichy. [Page 7.]

In the Orient: U. S.-Japan Problem Review?

Diplomatic circles viewed the man-to-man talk between President Roosevelt and Ambassador Nomura of Japan as a possible first step towards an extensive review of all problems between the two nations in the Pacific. [Page 1.]

The Japanese Cabinet held an emergency meeting to give minute attention to relations with the United States, following delivery of Premier Konoye's personal message to President Roosevelt.

In Russia: Capture of Tallinn Aids Germans

Capture of Tallinn, capital of Estonia, by Germans, strengthens Axis forces closing in on Leningrad. [Page 1.]

Budenny forces in the Ukraine were reported reforming beyond the Dnieper, helped by the flood waters following the blowing up of the Dnieproges dam.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR	CLOUDY	RAIN	WARMER
↑ TONIGHT			
TOMORROW ↓			
COLDER	FAIR	WARMER	RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Lancaster, N. H., Fair Will Hear Willkie

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Aug. 29

Wendell Willkie will speak at the Lancaster Fair Labor Day, United States Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire announced today. The 1940 presidential nominee's subject was not disclosed.

Mr. Willkie is on a vacation at Lancaster at the summer home of Sinclair Weeks, Republican Party National Treasurer.

Senator Bridges and Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire will attend the Willkie appearance, which is expected to draw a large number of visitors from New Hampshire and Vermont.

Red Army Gets Jump on Blues In War Games

By John Bond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIXTH ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS, EAST PEPPERELL, Mass., Aug. 29—Sweeping across bridgeheads at Groton and Pepperell at 5 o'clock this morning the invading Red Army of 25,000 men pushed deep into Blue territory in the first major engagement of the Sixth Army war games.

Stealing the march on the Blue Army which was slow in getting away from its concentration areas the Red Army, led by the 101st and the 182nd infantry regiments, pushed the battle line back several miles beyond the Nashua River where contact was originally expected to be made.

The 104th and 181st infantry regiments surged over the bridge on Route 111 in Groton when the zero hour struck but failed to meet the expected resistance from the 372nd infantry regiment which with the 266th comprised the major striking force of the Blues.

At the same time the 101st infantry crossed the Nashua River at Pepperell and headed north for Hollis, flanked on the right by the 182nd.

First Contact Made

Protecting the line of advance for the Red forces was the first reconnaissance troop which made first contact with the Blue Army heading east from Winchendon.

By 9 o'clock a sprightly battle was raging in the Hollis area as the Reds surged forward in an attempt to flank the 366th Infantry Regiment. In this area both sides took prisoners but the 366th—outmanned by the enemy—was forced to fall back.

Chief weakness in the Blue defense developed early this morning when the 372nd was unexplain-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Tallinn Falls To Nazis After Lengthy Siege

Soviet also quits Ukraine industrial city but most of Budenny's army is believed saved.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Aug. 29

German forces announced the capture of Tallinn, long-besieged Capital of Estonia, today, while, to the south, the Russians, having conceded the abandonment of the great Dnieper industrial center of Dniepropetrovsk were believed to have saved the majority of Marshal Budenny's Ukraine Army after blowing up the Dnieper Dam at Dnieproges.

A naval battle at Tallinn was apparently still continuing as the German banner floated over the city which is a vital naval base on the Gulf of Finland, less than an hour by bomber from Leningrad, the German High Command announced.

The once-thriving port had been a pocket of Russian resistance in German-conquered territory besieged by Reichswehr forces which had passed it in the eastward push through Estonia into Russia proper. Its capture winds up the German conquest of Russia's recently won Baltic buffer states.

The war bulletin from the Führer's Headquarters said 19 Russian transports loaded with troops, a destroyer and nine other naval vessels were sunk in Tallinn Harbor when German land, sea and air forces made the final assault on the beleaguered city yesterday.

Troopships Attacked

Finnish and German fleets and air forces were reported to be still attacking dozens of troopships and warships which had fled from the burning Capital. The din of the conflict was heard in Helsingfors, 50 miles away. The 8,800-ton Soviet cruiser Kiroff, a destroyer and five other warships were reported damaged heavily.

Besides Tallinn itself, the Germans took Baltiski, the Estonian Capital's modern harbor 20 miles to the west, and thousands of prisoners, the communiqué said.

Occupation of Balaski put the Germans close to the strategically important Russian-held islands of Dagoe and Oesel at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, which provide excellent naval and air bases for attacks on Germany. The Russians have raided Berlin from these islands.

Strategically, the Germans said they now were in a much better position to aid the Finns who are pressing down from the north toward Leningrad while German

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Tallinn Nazi Baltic goal has medieval flavor: Page 6.

Long Week End Sees Exodus From City to Vacation Areas

Crisp, zestful weather; the last long week end of the season; one last chance, perhaps, to get a full tank of gas; defense plants closing for the first time since the Fourth of July—everything combined today to make the Labor Day exodus out of New England city homes into vacation resorts the biggest in many, many years.

School was about to open, too, and you couldn't overlook that when you were adding up the reasons why bus lines, railroads, steamships, and airlines were starting a banner holiday week end.

The weather man described himself as "fairly optimistic, with a bit of pessimism here and there." There will be showers Monday in nearly every section of New England, he reported in his usual confident manner, but Saturday and Sunday should be generally fair and warmer, except for light showers 'way up north.

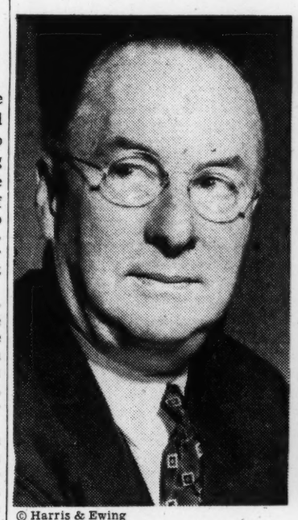
Washington relented from its harsh gas quotas on behalf of those who want to go vacationing behind the steering wheel. Stations are filling up their tanks today—drawing on September allotments—and tomorrow they'll be glad to fill 'er up.

Prices should be reasonable, too, now that Mr. Henderson has stepped in with his ceilings. Reasonable, that is, if you look for stations that are co-operating.

The usual flood of Labor Day travel is swelled to a torrent this year. Everyone with an interest in the matter says so. One big bus line was all sold out of tour tickets four days ago, and is putting "every bit of available equipment

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Defense Setup Reorganized; Harriman to Go to Moscow; Roosevelt Plans Far East Move



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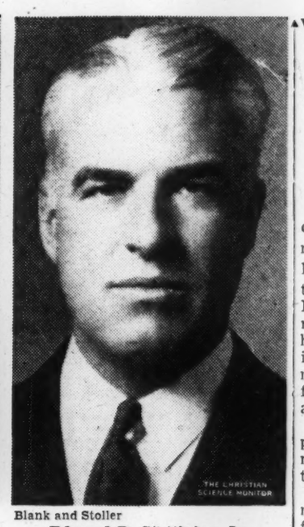
Donald M. Nelson

Executive Director of the new Board and Priorities Director. He was formerly Purchasing Director of OPM.

Keystone

Henry A. Wallace

The Vice-President will head the new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board to speed defense work.



Blank and Stoller

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Becomes Lend-Lease Administrator. He was the Priorities Director of the Office of Production Management.

Wide powers given new planning group as President acts to centralize work.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—After cutting the Gordian knot of administrative bottlenecks and overlapping in a wholesale reorganization of the entire defense setup, President Roosevelt today announced that W. Averell Harriman, his personal lend-lease expediter in London, will head the American military mission to Moscow in a further effort to strengthen resistance to the Axis.

The remainder of the delegation, probably about six in all, will be named within the next few days, the President said.

The appointment of Mr. Harriman is taken to indicate that the fullest possible effort will be made to release vital war supplies to aid Russia's defense against Germany since Mr. Harriman stands as one of the most informed and energetic executives who is familiar with both American and British armament production.

Biggers to London

Mr. Roosevtl disclosed the Harriman appointment in explaining to his press conference why John D. Biggers had been dispatched as Minister to London as second in command of lend-lease arrangements at that end.

Mr. Biggers is being released from his duties as Production Director of the Office of Production Management in order to serve in London during Mr. Harriman's absence and to assist Mr. Harriman on his return.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the desirability of having a "trouble-shooter" always on the job and indicated that, even as he recently went to the Near East to facilitate lend-lease arrangements, Mr. Harriman will have something of a roving assignment.

Mr. Roosevelt said Mr. Biggers will remain in London as long as necessary, and he added that his position will be an extremely important one.

Confers at Luncheon

In preparation for formal appointment of Mr. Harriman to head the mission to Russia, Mr. Roosevelt had a luncheon conference with him and Harry L. Hopkins.

Mr. Roosevelt's appointment, through executive order, of a seven-member Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, headed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as Chairman, gives the Nation's $40,000,000,000 arms program a master planning agency with centralized and decisive authority.

Thus today, after months of criticism and pressure—within Congress and within the Administration itself—after administrative confusion and jurisdictional friction have encumbered the defense effort to a degree which could hardly be measured, is being simplified, its responsibilities considerably centralized and some of its key personnel shifted.

Wide Powers Granted

Wide powers, additional to anything heretofore invested in the Office of Production Management, are given to the newly established Priorities Board which will now have the authority to commandeer the whole economy and resources of the country behind the production of armaments and aid to the countries resisting Axis aggression.

Specifically this super Priorities

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

President Drafts Reply to Konoye; Japan Weighs Relations With U. S.

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP)—All members of the Japanese Cabinet and some of the highest military officials held an emergency meeting today and gave minute attention to relations with the United States following delivery of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's personal message to President Roosevelt.

This message, taken to the President yesterday by Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, was said in a brief announcement to have outlined "the Imperial Government's attitude toward the Pacific situation."

The message was prompted by "the very delicate relations existing between Japan and the United States following outbreak of the Russian-German war," the Japanese news agency Domei said tonight, and it reaffirmed Japan's desire to establish a "co-prosperity sphere" and permanent Pacific peace.

Detailed Explanations

At the special meeting Taro Terasaki, Director of the American Bureau of the Foreign Office, was present to give the members a detailed explanation of relations with the United States, with particular attention devoted to yesterday's conference in Washington.

Premier Konoye and Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda themselves supplemented Mr. Terasaki's discourse, said Japanese reports.

Besides the regular Cabinet members, two high military officials were present, Maj. Gen. Akita Muto, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, and Rear Admiral Takasumi Oka, Director of Naval Affairs of the Navy Ministry.

[While the Government was paying strict, if secret, attention to the newly instituted discussions in Washington, a Domei radiocast reported on the continuing Japanese theme of Japan's encirclement by the "ABCD" powers—America, Britain, China, and the Dutch East Indies.]

Iichi Kishi, a Government spokesman, said earlier today Japan had made representations to Soviet Russia and the United States over shipment of American gasoline to the Russian port of Vladivostok solely "from a Japanese point of view."

Considers Axis View

"But that is not to say," he added "that we do not consider Axis interests as well."

At a regular session earlier the Cabinet approved a labor mobilization program formulated by the National Planning Board and Welfare Ministry in an attempt to relieve current labor shortages.

The plan calls for extension of the labor registration system and strengthening of controls to readjust the distribution of workers.

Adoption of the program was regarded by observers as the prelude to general application of a requisition system authorized under the National Mobilization Act.

A statement issued by the Cabinet Information Bureau declared the new plan was designed to insure there would be "not one man without labor and not one man with leisure."

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Chinese Pound Enemy On Line of 150 Miles

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Aug. 29

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces on Aug. 26 opened an offensive at 40 points west of Shanghai along a 150-mile line, a Japanese army spokesman acknowledged today.

This was the first important Chinese counter-offensive in the region of Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces.

The Japanese asserted that the Chinese attacks were repulsed by Japanese ground and air forces. The spokesman said they were launched under the erroneous impression that the Japanese had withdrawn their forces from this area for operations in other regions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—President Roosevelt said today that he was preparing a direct and personal reply to the note sent him yesterday by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye of Japan seeking to ease strong American-Japanese tension in the Far East.

Obviously discouraging newspapermen's question regarding Japan, President Roosevelt left the impression that events in the Pacific were on such a knife edge balance that he preferred not to disturb them through any comment he might make at this time.

His intention to reply personally to the Japanese Premier is taken here to indicate that the President feels that the situation calls for direct negotiation between himself and the ranking Japanese official. Premier Konoye evidently is of the same belief as his personal note to the President yesterday was outside the regular channels of diplomatic usage.

Reasons for Move

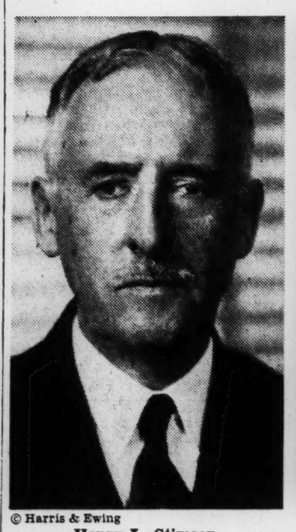
In a dispatch from Tokyo the official Domei news agency said that Premier Konoye had opened negotiations with the United States because permanent peace in the Pacific demanded a readjustment of delicate American-Japanese problems.

President Roosevelt told the press that he would see Japanese Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura again but that a date for the meeting had not been set. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said yesterday that the meeting between the President, the Ambassador, and himself had been fruitful and that others would follow.

There are strong indications in both Tokyo and Washington that each side desires to avoid further trouble in the Pacific, although it is not yet clear just how much each is willing to compromise in order to arrive at an agreement.

Every intimation from Washington is that this country has decided that the time for appeasement in the Far East has ended and that this country, in conjunc-

They Hold Key Positions in America's New Defense Setup



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Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War who will represent the Army Consumer.

Frank Knox

Secretary of Navy who will represent the Navy Consumer.

Wide World

William S. Knudsen

Director General of the Office of Production Management.

© Underwood

Harry L. Hopkins

Special Lend-Lease Assistant to the President.

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Sidney Hillman

The Associate Director General of the OPM.

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Leon Henderson

The Federal Price Administrator on new Board.

Patriarca's Signature on Petition for Pardon Is Genuine, Coakley Admits

Some Dealers Reduce Price To 17.7 Cents

Reports which could not be confirmed were current in Boston today that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has cracked down on gasoline dealers in a Statewide search for evidence of criminal conspiracy and intent to defraud the public.

The F. B. I., it was rumored, was co-operating with Quinn Shaughnessy, Fuel Price Administrator in Washington, in an effort to prosecute the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Mr. Shaughnessy was reported on his way to Massachusetts to join in the investigation.

John P. McBride, State Director of Necessaries of Life, said today he had heard of no effort to force compliance with the Washington gas price "ceilings," made public yesterday.

In the Bay State a survey of retail gas stations indicated that in at least eight large areas prices established by the dealers Aug. 23 remained in effect in defiance of the Washington recommendations. These areas were Quincy, Springfield, Worcester, Brookline, Newton, Watertown, Belmont, and Pittsfield.

In Dorchester, Everett, South Boston, and other portions of the Metropolitan Boston area most stations had reduced prices to 17.7 cents.

A statement signed by Peter Hooper, President of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, said today the organization members "strongly protest the price situation suggested by Mr. Henderson as unfair and ruinous to the retail dealer of Massachusetts."

The dealers, Mr. Hooper continued, "strongly resent Mr. Henderson's appointment of the public to police his price structure."

"It appears that most dealers must maintain 18.5 cent prices in spite of Mr. Henderson's suggestion in order to continue in business in the face of drastically curtailed gallonage and increased cost of operation," Mr. Hooper declared.

Wants Oil Barges

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Admiral Emory S. Land proposed today construction of 100 oil-carrying barges as the speediest and least expensive solution for shortages of gasoline and fuel oil along the eastern seaboard.

The blunt-spoken Chairman of the Maritime Commission said he was opposed to construction of a huge new pipeline from southwestern oil fields to the East because it would take 750000 tons of steel badly needed by the Navy and Maritime Commission.

The Admiral told a Senate Committee that the barges could be towed by tankers and other ships and could be costructed at the rate of 20 a month starting in January, with about 100,000 tons of steel.

Shortly before this, Admiral Land said that seizure of 26 tankers by South American republics was under a "pro forma agreement" and that some of these might be used within two months to meet any petroleum shortages in the United States.

Maine Refuses

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 29 (AP)—Maine's Fuel Director, Frank E. Southard, said today that the Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator's office had approached him to ask that he outline a State gasoline rationing plan but that he refused.

He related that he told the FPS that the problem was Washington's and he did not have the staff, time or desire to undertake it. "Washington would have applied strict rationing two months ago," he declared, "if it had known how."

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U. S. Leader After War, But What of Price

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 29 (AP)—A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, believes the United States will be the strongest power after the war but that "there is a question of how much American blood and treasure will be spilt before the result is reached."

"A battle goes on to determine whether Europe, Asia and Africa shall be united in a world-island under a single power whose declared purpose is to be master of the world," Mr. Berle told the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations.

"Should this occur, the world of the Americas will have the grim choice of becoming part of the slave-system, or of spending a generation on the bloody business of a war between hemispheres — and none of us will live to see the end of the war.

"No power on earth can hold a slave Europe together long enough to conquer the united new world," Mr. Berle declared and added "there is no sense in letting matters get to that pass. By now, no American capable of clear thinking believes that you can do business with Hitler. The only question is whether the ultimate battle is overseas or here."

Discussing democracy as the most effective means of national development, Mr. Berle said "making the world safe is not the same as making it safe for democracy.

"The task at the moment is to make a world that is safe for anybody. If America, in the era to come, spreads democracy as a world system, it will be by example, not by force, save as force is needed in the common defense."

Discussing the postwar world, Mr. Berle asserted that labor would play a large part and urged labor leaders to "clear out the graduated racketeers."

Postwar reconstruction, he said, would require the "most capable business, economic and financial direction which can be had. Our intellctuals will be called on increasingly."

The American intellectual world should "realize its own strength," he added, "and drop its preoccupation with foreign revolutionary opinion of it."

Portland Area Draftee Releases

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert C. Garrett announced today that beginning next Tuesday men of the Portland harbor defense forces who had become 28 years old since last July 1 would be released periodically from service.

The total to be released, said General Garrett, commander of the harbor defenses, included about 15 per cent of the personnel, or approximately 250 of the 1,600 men in the 240th Coast Artillery, former Maine National Guard unit, and 170 of the 8th Coast Artillery's 1,200 strength.

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By a Staff Photographer

Juvenile Judges at 4-H Club Exhibition

Boys from the 4-H Garden Club of Weymouth judging vegetables at the 4-H Club exhibition in Horticultural Hall. Left to right: Gerald Sullivan, Charles Downing, Edward Dalto and Albert Dirsch.

Among the judges of canned fruits and vegetables are (left to right): John Perkins, of North Middleboro, himself an expert canner; Kathryn Flynn of the Cloverleaf Canners, in Framingham, who is a member for the first year, and Lila Dupee of the Busy Little Canners Club, Burlington, Mass., a second-year member who has already put up 24 cans this season.

Boys and Girls Judge Fruits And Vegetables at Boston Show

Boys and girls as bright and wholesome as the fruits and vegetables on display were judging fresh vegetables and canned ones today in the exhibition being sponsored at Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the 4-H Club.

Proving it is as much a man's job as a woman's to know how to do successful canning, four boys were included in the list of 35 in the judging contest for the canned fruit and vegetables. They were Ralston Read of Rehoboth, John Peterson of South Braintree, Robert Clark of West Springfield and Fred Magee of Stoughton, all of whom were exhibitors with prizes to their credit. Points on which judging was done included neatness of packing, uniformity of size and shape, color, texture, liquid and label.

John Perkins of North Middleboro is a canning "club" all by himself. In most neighborhoods, several boys or girls form a group, but John has been affiliated directly with the 4-H Club for the past five years, carrying on his canning project with his mother, Mrs. Elliott Perkins. He has put up about 70 cans this season so far and says his mother will have 500 on the shelves before the summer is over.

Huron Smith, Norfolk County Club agent, was at the hall with a group of boys in the vegetable judging contest. He has 500 garden club members under him and, in Norfolk County, there are 1,800 boys and girls in 4-H work.

Miss Sarah E. Brassill, garden supervisor in the Weymouth schools, who was at Horticultural Hall looking over the exhibits, has given great impetus to the 4-H work in that section. Today, as she looked over the names of exhibitors, she recalled affectionately that the second generation of her 4-H Club members was represented.

There were the Montgomery boys, for instance, whose mother, the former Eleanor Raymond, was in the first Bread Club Miss Brassill organized. Dallas and Priscilla Knight were the nephew and niece of one of her earliest members; Raymond and Shirley Holbrook, children of Raymond Holbrook who was in one of her first groups; James Cannon, son of a girl who was in the first garden club Miss Brassill started; Gerald Fitzgerald, son of a first Pig Club member; Victoria Anderson, daughter of George Anderson, one of the members of the first Garden and Pig Club—and so on, with many others who might be included.

Miss Brassill, during the World War, was locally known as "The Pig Lady" because she was responsible for interesting 207 boys and girls in raising pigs. After the war, when pig-raising was no longer a popular project within the city limits, she put emphasis on gardens and became known as "The Garden Lady." Now, the boys and girls often refer to her as "Mother Nature" because she is stressing conservation. One conservation group planted hundreds of Norway maple seeds which have developed into trees now in the City nursery and ready to transplant along new streets in Weymouth.

This represents the work in but one of the hundreds of communities that feel the influence of the 4-H Club, that thoroughly American youth movement exemplified in today's exhibition at Horticultural Hall.

Yesterday, the flower exhibitions were the center of interest and included classes for school and home gardens. Morrison School of Roxbury received a bronze medal for its reproduction of the first school garden in America—that of Putnam school in Roxbury, half a century ago. There was also a striking collection of flowers from the Battery Street Garden Club of the crowded North End of Boston.

Clubs from Plymouth, Middlesex, Essex, Worcester, Bristol, Norfolk and Hampden counties are represented in the show.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public concert by the Salem WPA Band, Camille Coppez, conducting. On Salem Common, Hawthorne Boulevard, Salem, at 8 p. m.

Free public concert by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, under the auspices of the WPA Community Recreation Project. Mrs. Georgia Fowler Moore, member of the original Negro troupe which aided in the founding of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., will be the featured soloist. There will be a specialty trio, and the dramatization of two of Paul Lawrence Dunbar's poems. At the Fourth Methodist Church, Shawmut Avenue and Williams Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Public stamp exhibition of the Second Annual National Convention of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. A feature of the exhibit is 60 frames of covers from some of the most important ship cancellation collections of the country. At the Copley Square Hotel, tonight until 9 p. m., Saturday from 11 a. m., and Sunday from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. A banquet will be held on Saturday at 4:30 p. m., to which the public is invited.

Saturday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Stained Glass" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Walk along the Nahant Cliff to Little Nahant, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Leave Haymarket Square, Boston, at 1:45 p. m. on bus for Lynn. Change to bus for Nahant. Expense, 50 cents. Leader, Margaret A. Cleary.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Statler TISSUE

44% SOFTER AND WHITER

Coakley Sees Convict in Cell In Cambridge

Daniel H. Coakley, Governor's Councilor, on trial before the Massachusetts Senate on impeachment charges, today conceded the validity of the signature of Raymond L. S. Patriarca on the latter's pardon petition.

The petition was admitted into testimony yesterday on the condition that its validity be proved later. This Mr. Coakley said he was willing to admit after spending an hour and a quarter with Patriarca at the East Cambridge Jail this morning.

"He says that is his signature and I acquiesce," said the Councilor. "There will be no attempts by me to impugn the authenticity of the pardon petition further."

The Patriarca case, one of the three on which the impeachment proceedings are based, was opened in the closing hours of yesterday's session. The pardon petition in question bears the indorsements of Clarence Wallbank, Treasurer of the Brookline jewelry store which Patriarca was charged with having broken into, and the Rev. Sixtus Brambilla, formerly of East Boston.

Patriarca, now in East Cambridge jail on a charge involving an automobile theft, was pardoned after serving only 84 days of three concurrent three to five year sentences for armed robbery. Mr. Coakley, who has admitted drafting the pardon petition, is charged with "misconduct and maladministration" in connection with its preparation.

The Massachusetts Senate impeachment trial, first in nearly 120 years, was adjourned at 4 p. m. yesterday until 10 a. m. Wednesday, Sept. 3, after Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., in a surprise witness appearance, testified he received $1,000 as an attorney's fee in connection with the pardon granted to Frank W. Potter, a lifer. Also prior to the adjournment Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, turned to the Patriarca case, expected to be the feature of the trial.

It was during the Coakley cross-examination of William L. Reed, Secretary of the Executive Council, that the Councilor first publicly revealed his suspicion that the Patriarca pardon petition had been altered.

Mr. Coakley challenged the authenticity of the petition as presented by the prosecution, saying it was "not the pardon form as I remember it."

When the impeachment trial reopens next Wednesday, a public address system will be ready to carry the voices of the witnesses and counsel throughout the historic chamber.

During the past four trial days, members of the Senate, prosecution and defense counsel and the press have complained that the acoustics in the Senate are so poor that testimony and questions could not be heard.

Food Costs Continue to Rise With Meats Leading Parade

Weekly Food Shopping Report

As prices of foodstuffs continue to rise, and shippers with stationary income find increasing difficulty in "stretching" the food budget to cover actual necessities, the need of Federal ceilings to halt the upward surge becomes more pronounced.

Merchants say wholesale prices and operating costs are higher, and that they have no alternative but to lift their retail prices. But the shoppers find little consolation in explanations when dollars refuse to prove elastic.

Meats are particular "offenders" in the push toward higher price levels. Beef is two to four cents higher this week end. Even the chain stores, with their buying power, were apparently unable to stem the rising tide of meat prices.

Steaks and Roasts Soar

A group of steaks and roasts, including bottom of the round, top of the round, Porterhouse and New York sirloin, which have been selling in chain stores for 31 cents a pound for many weeks, are today 35 cents a pound. But, while shoppers could still buy them at 31 cents, small, independent merchants were asking as high as 42 cents a pound for bottom of the round for grinding into hamburg.

Lamb prices are fairly steady, with legs ranging from 27 to 29 cents, and forequarters around 15 cents.

Pork loins are a bit lower, possibly one cent on the average. But fall is approaching rapidly and the peak season for fresh pork will soon be in full swing, with lower prices anticipated. Loins for roast are offered today around 30 cents.

Ham and Bacon Firm

The smoked ham situation is as firm as ever. Cooked varieties by the whole or halves continue at 35 cents a pound in chains, and smoked hams around 33 cents, although one large cut-price store offers smoked hams at 29 cents this week end. Sliced bacon continues steady at 29 cents a pound in chain stores, though packaged sliced bacon from large packers runs as high as 37 cents.

Poultry is steady in price. Chickens continue to range from 23 to 45 cents a pound, with chains offering chicken from 27 to 29. One large suburban cut-price store offers chicken at 23 cents. Fowl ranges from 23 to 32 cents, with chains quoting 27 cents. Capon can be had at 35 cents in chain stores.

Vegetables Are Reasonable

Swordfish continues high, and less than half as much is coming in direct from the fishing grounds by vessels as a year ago. Downtown stores ask 45 cents a pound, with some cut-price and chain stores a bit less. Halibut is as low as 29 cents in chains and 40 in some independent fish stores; salmon 25 and 45 cents; mackerel 5 cents for small ones in chains to 15 cents for large and medium in downtown stores, and haddock and cod around 12 cents.

Vegetables are in good supply. Corn on the cob is as low as one cent an ear in cut-price stores, but more commonly sells at 25 or 35 cents a dozen ears. Fine native carrots at the farms are selling at one cent each, for plump, good sized ones. Stores commonly charge 13 cents for two bunches. Beets are 5 cents a bunch in some stores. Tomatoes are as low as three pounds for 10 cents in some cut-price stores.

Blueberries are coming to the Boston market from Nova Scotia, but the season is rapidly ebbing for these. Some nice looking berries can be had today around 29 cents a quart, and upward. Watermelons are about gone, but one chain store has some at 39 cents each, but they are not too large.

Apples are becoming more plentiful. Gravensteins are priced at four pounds for 15 cents in some stores and six pounds for 25 cents in others. Table apples are around four pounds for 25 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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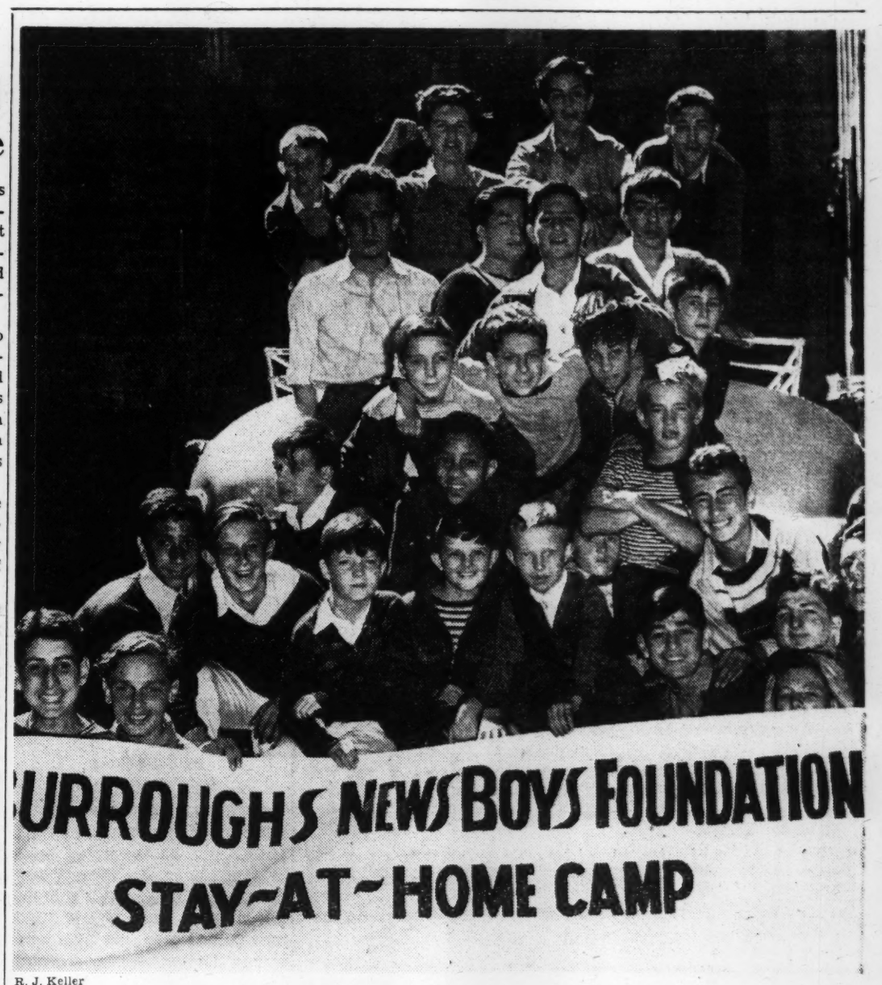

R. J. Keller

Off to Burroughs Foundation Field Day

Some of the 300 newsboys from the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation Stay-at-Home Camp leaving for the annual Field Day at Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass. The all-day outing included luncheon, swimming, boating and a sports program.

Vermont Opens Sesquicentennial Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 29—A colorful, three-day celebration of the 150th anniversary of Vermont's Statehood began today among the hills of this farm and recreational State.

Gov. William H. Willis, who has called upon Vermonters to resolve to keep their State free and united in face of world-wide threats to these privileges, will open the fete tonight with a private dinner for visiting Governors from other States and Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner in Canada.

Also at the dinner will be the wives of the Governors and other distinguished guests, all of whom will attend a ball commencing at 9 p. m. in the Barre Municipal Auditorium.

An extensive program tomorrow will begin with a parade through this gaily decorated city, to be review by Governor Willis and visiting officials from the State House lawn. The visiting Governors and Commissioner MacDonald will speak from the State House portico at 11 a. m.

A band concert and a baseball game between the Montpelier Senators and the Burlington Cardinals of the Northern League will highlight the afternoon, and Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota will give the main sesquicentennial address from the portico in the evening. A chorus of 100 voices will sing during the evening program.

A religious observance is scheduled for Sunday, with all churches in the State invited to participate.

'Spiker' Tobin Wants Mayoralty

Declaring that he is in earnest in running for the Mayoralty of Boston, George P. Tobin, "spiker" on a bridge project of the WPA in Mattapan, announced today that he had resigned his bridge job and will launch his drive with an open-air "block" dance in the streets of Roxbury Labor Day evening.

Mr. Tobin asserted that he is an independent candidate, not interested in any way in the fortunes of any other candidate for office. The inference is that possible "street talk" might be made to imply that two candidates for the same office with the same nome might help to split the vote in favor of other opposing candidates.

The field of candidates in Boston's mayoralty contest was further narrowed today when Republican Representative Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay withdrew and announced he would seek another term in the Boston City Council.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness tonight, not so cool as last night; lowest temperature near 58 degrees; fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds tonight, becoming gentle to moderate southwest Saturday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, scattered light showers tonight, not so cool as last night; Saturday considerable cloudiness, scattered light showers east and north, fair southwest portion and warmer; Sunday fair and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, scattered light showers, not so cool tonight; Saturday fair south, considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers north portion and warmer; Sunday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness tonight, not so cool as last night; fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday; gentle variable winds tonight, becoming gentle to moderate southwesterly Saturday; broken to overcast clouds tonight, with scattered light showers east of Portland; fair Saturday, except broken clouds east of Portland.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	70	New Orleans	81	94
Chicago	60	77	New York	62	76
Denver	61	90	Norfolk	69	76
Kansas City	73	84	Philadelphia	59	77
Los Angeles	64	76	St. Louis	68	85
Miami	77	81	San Francisco	58	64
Minneapolis	72	80	Washington	63	79

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 29, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:22 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Saturday, 5:57 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:55 p. m.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Honduras Erects Barriers Against Francoism

Curb of foreign clerics intended to prevent any revival of old Spanish autocracy.

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twenty-third in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—On one of my trips in Guatemala I met an American traveler who was making a study of Central America. When I asked if he planned to go to Honduras, he answered: "I plan to, but I haven't got my visa yet."

"Are you having difficulty?" I asked.

"They seem to be holding me up for investigation," he said.

"Are you a Nazi, or Red, or spy, or fifth column?"

"Even worse," he retorted, "a preacher!"

"Don't the Hondurans like preachers?"

"Apparently not."

"Is it your theology?"

"No, they haven't asked me about that. They have a rule against foreign clergymen."

This seemed strange, but when I reached Tegucigalpa I found the Government here had taken measures to prevent any non-Central American priests from coming to Honduras. It seems to be a sweeping prohibition and rigidly enforced. Its purpose is to keep out Spanish priests, who are agents of Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain and supporters of Hitler.

Curb Upon Nazis

This order, naturally, came from the President of the Republic, Gen. Tiburcio Carias Andino, who is determined to prevent pro-Nazi activity in Honduras. His attitude is shared by most of the Central American heads of state, and was well expressed in a speech which President Carias recently made in the presence of the United States Minister and had printed the following day in the leading Honduras daily, El Cronista. Among other things he said:

"Small and large nations have been cut to pieces physically and politically by the modern conquerors who boast of their contempt for justice, legal rights, and humanitarian sentiments. After Austria and Czechoslovakia, lost through disregard of treaties, we have seen Poland and Norway fall to the bomb and machine gun.

"The tide of conquest did not stop there, and despising all that signifies the advance of civilization: the respect due to others, sovereignty, territorial integrity, culture, the legitimate right to existence, the conquerors rolled over Denmark, Holland, Albania, and Belgium. Then France fell, and finally Yugoslavia and luminous Greece. The most recent display of force and disregard for treaties has been manifested by Nazi Germany in its aggression against Russia.

"The nations that are weak from a military standpoint, the small states which have no other guarantee for their sovereignty than the word of honor given in treaties, according to the wise and good norms of international law, now are confronted with a situation of grave danger and anxious waiting.

Triumph of Democracy

"The aggression upon and submission of such small but illustrious countries as Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and others, points out what would be our fate if confronted with the triumphant conquerors. Only those persons who do not care about the fate of their country, or those who just don't see, or seek personal advantages, can desire such victories.

"In this solemn hour when we feel close to the patriotic bravery of George Washington and Simon Bolivar, we must declare anew our faith and our hope in the final triumph of democracy. The magnificent effort of Great Britain shall not be in vain. We have set our trust in the United States and its illustrious President, the champion of just causes, to whom we Latin-Americans owe unforgettable gratitude for his noble Good Neighbor policy.

"I take this opportunity to repeat the firm adherence of the Honduras Government to the international policy of the Government of the United States of America."

In conformity with this policy, President Carias expelled from Honduras the German Chargé d'Affaires in Tegucigalpa, Christian Zinssner, who was considered an aggressive Nazi agent and seems to have made this City a center for an intense Nazi activity throughout the whole of Central America. He came from Poland, where he was in Nazi service, and is believed to have been sent for the purpose of organizing local Germans. He appears to have drawn them all into the party net and to have established a rigid control over their acts. A number of sensational events resulted, which did not escape the notice of the Honduran police, and Herr Zinssner was ordered to leave.

However, the German settlers and German representatives here are not the only source of pro-Nazi agitation. There are also very active and exceedingly determined pro-Franco Spaniards in all the Central American countries. One of the chief channels through which they work is the Roman Catholic Church, whose most effective agents are priests. In many cases the leaders and organizers of the pro-Franco clergy are missionaries direct from Spain. They are actually General Franco's crusaders in America. Working under religious auspices, they have had access to all classes of the people. Since most Hondurans are illiterate, uninformed, and rather pious, it has not been difficult for General Franco's delegates to convince some of them that Hitler is fighting for the Church against its enemies.

The activity of these clerical agents of totalitarianism has been graphically described by a leading Honduras journalist in an editorial that appeared in the Honduran periodical Tegucigalpa. The writer says:

Bar to Clergymen

"One of the most impressive governmental actions is the resolution of the President, taken in Ministerial Council, forbidding foreign clergymen to enter Honduras.

"This is not a case of Honduras taking an antireligious position. This precautionary measure is for protecting order in the State and defending the democratic principles which form the basis, cement, and hope of our social life. Foreign clergymen are not rejected because they belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but because it has been proved that under the religious robes, under the long habits of many tonsured heads, there are going about in America propagandists of international Fascism, with plans of action worked out to the minutest details.

"It is proven beyond a doubt that Francoism has stationed throughout America members of its fighting units in the garb of clergymen. The spadework of these pseudo-religious people is greatly facilitated by free access to a majority of homes, by the stupendous fount of information they receive in the sacrament of confession, and by their prerogatives as directors of conscience.

"The Spanish clergy has become keenly interested in a Falangist victory and has put all its fortune and energies at the disposal of the Falanges.

"Since the military elements have now assumed power in the (Iberian) Peninsula, they and the authoritarianism which they impose seek help from monks in spreading propaganda beyond the sea. All the dependent clergymen and (religious) cells spread over the New World are turned into unconditional servants of those elements. Unfortunately for the relations between Spain and American countries, the regime of the sword that obtains in that colony of Nazi-Fascism has identified the interests of the Roman Catholic faith with the aspirations of a brutal and unbridled imperialism.

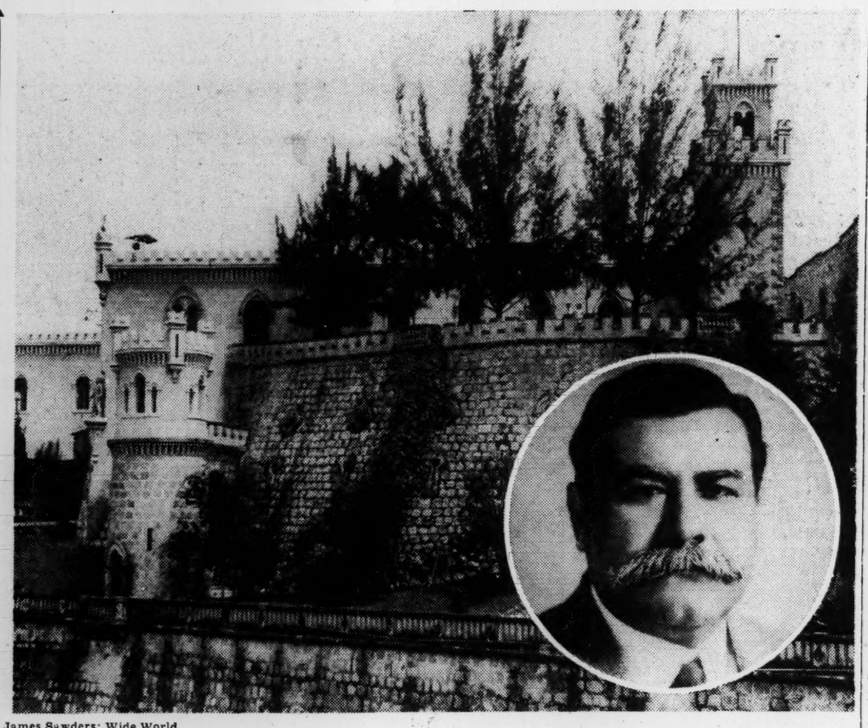
Insolent Campaign

"The missionaries made an insolent campaign in behalf of Franco. They planted hatred from the pulpit, and in the intimacy of the home, thus bringing about unavoidable estrangements among members of Honduras society, filling with animosity and distrust the hearts of many good people.

"We have the right to protect ourselves against an invasion of emissaries who bring subversive doctrines. Let us uphold the religion of our fathers, let us continue to be pious Catholics, but without resorting to the despicable trick of invoking those sacred names (for help) in serving a political cause that is dripping with blood.

"There is nothing sacrilegious in preventing false religion from destroying democracy or in preserving America, the hope of the world, from the workings of political ferocity and autocratic intrigue."

In this article, written by a journalist close to the Honduras Government, is disclosed a determination, held by most Latin-American government leaders between the Rio Grande and Panama, to resist a revival of Spanish autocracy. These nations have been fighting that for a full century and a quarter. Under the aegis of Hitler it again has become a great menace. The old struggle of Juarez, Bolivar, Obregon, and many other heroic leaders is being renewed. In this struggle the United States is looked upon as an ally.



James Sawders; Wide World

Power and Beauty in Tegucigalpa

The massive Presidential Palace is built over the picturesque Choluteca River, near a bridge connecting the two parts of the City. It is a fortress as well as a residence. Armed soldiers constantly peer from its watch towers, and machine gunners, ready for action, are stationed in the yard beside the bridge. Inset: Gen. Tiburcio Carias Andino, President of Honduras.

WCTU Fights Liquor in U. S. As 'Saboteur'

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 29—A saboteur not on the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is being pursued by about 500,000 home women pledged to the defense of their Nation.

The saboteur is liquor, and the feminine patriots are members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose delegate body was urged in convention here today to renew their efforts to awaken people to the need of banning liquor as an enemy to the defense program.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the White Ribbon organization which is holding its sixty-seventh annual meeting, sounded the call to action. Specifically she recommended passage of legislation which would take beer out of all Army camps. But she made a plea for much wider social action against alcohol.

Conflicts With Constitution

"The liquor trade, every hour of its existence, inevitably conflicts with the sacred rights and purposes which our Constitution was created to conserve," said the Commander of the White Ribbon forces.

"Its legalization promotes disUnion; it violates justice; it destroys domestic tranquillity; it cripples and undermines the common defense, and it threatens the rights of our posterity to the blessings of liberty, to insure which the Constitution was framed."

Mrs. Smith enlarged upon the charge that liquor is a source of sabotage of the common defense with an itemized indictment.

Here are some of her charges:

1. The liquor trade, by its invasion of training camps, is debasing youth physically and morally. (She quotes the brewers' avowed purpose: "to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer-consuming section of our population.")

2. By placing hundreds of thousands of citizens in the toils of alcoholism, the trade is despoiling the Nation's civilian man-power.

3. It is invading 30,000,000 American homes by way of radio advertising, handicapping the future of millions of children in homes impoverished by drink.

4. By alloting liquor revenue to school and welfare funds, it is silencing some educators and social workers, who would otherwise be its critics.

5. It is hampering legitimate business by diverting more than $6,000,000,000 annually, incidentally running up huge additional bills for crime, accidents, disease.

6. Because liquor-selling depreciates real estate values where it is carried on, it is doing continuous damage to business and residential property.

7. It is attempting to stifle free speech on the liquor problem through lavish expenditures for advertising, and thereby debasing some sections of the American press.

The answer of the W. C. T. U. to this situation is its old slogan, "Agitate, Educate, Organize, Legislate." And to this might be added another word which the temperance women have always kept foremost in their thoughts: "Pray." The temperance movement began with praying bands in saloons, and it has kept its religious color. In her address, Mr. Smith called upon members of her organization to precede their acts with prayers. Particularly in regard to world affairs do they have this duty, she told them.

Aid to England and China

The W. C. T. U. is not taking a position on American participation in the war, noting simply that it has always stood for peace and that, being made up of women of many opinions, it expects them to follow their own convictions in this sphere. However, the organization is keenly interested in doing all it can to help the men in the Nation's service as well as victims of aggression in England and China. It co-operates in local and national recreation projects for soldiers and is promoting a plan to supply home-made cookies, Sunday dinners, and darned socks for the citizen Army.

In the legislative field, it has worked since January to clean up areas adjacent to training posts and to take beer out of Army camps. "Give the boys of 1941 the same protection their fathers had in 1917—the goal of the Sheppard bill, is also the objective of the National W. C. T. U. Enactment of one part of the bill, that abolishing by Federal prohibition and enforcement, of prostitution in camp areas is regarded as a "one-third victory" since it fails also to ban alcoholic beverages from areas adjacent to camps and to prohibit the sale of beer in Army post exchanges.

This does not mean getting prohibition by the back door, insist the temperance workers. Banning of liquor is favored purely as a national defense measure because it would lift from the Nation direct and indirect liquor costs amounting to billions of dollars, they insist.

To talk of defense-time prohibition is not to deal with utopian dreams, point out the temperance workers. They note the August poll of Fortune magazine, which showed an increasing number of people, 39 per cent, would willingly support a national prohibition law as "a personal sacrifice required for its (the war's) prosecution." The next most recent poll, announced last December, showed only 32 per cent of the participants so disposed. And this, note the White Ribboners, is despite the fact that there has as yet been no national request from any organization for wartime prohibition.

Temperance Union President

Blackstone Studios, New York

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Smith, long an advocate of instruction in schools on the effects of alcohol, now sounds a call to 500,000 United States women to fight liquor as a saboteur of defense.

U. S. Liquor Penalty Is $30,334,717,339

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

If the United States were handed a bill for $30,284,719,339, it would only be asked to pay what it has already spent for liquor and results of drinking since repeal, figures Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Here is her computation, based on official reports:

Spent for alcoholic beverages of all kinds from 1933 to June 30, 1941: $25,534,717,339.

Spent for liquor-caused crime, accidents, disease, loss of earning power: $24,050,000,000.

Total: $49,584,717,339.

Deduct from that the so-called return in taxes, license fees, wages to labor in the liquor industry, payment for raw materials and transportation a total of $19,250,000,000. Net loss from liquor since repeal, according to Mrs. Smith: $30,334,717,339.

Finger Printing Of All Population Is Recommended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Finger printing of the entire population and exemption from the draft of firemen, policemen, and other "necessary civilian defense personnel" were recommended today by the American Civil Defense Mission.

Finger printing, the Mission said, was deemed necessary for "identification of casualties." The Mission, appointed by F. H. La Guardia, Civilian Defense Director, spent more than a month in England studying the effect of total war on civilian populations.

Other recommendations in a preliminary report to Mr. La Guardia included:

"Complete plans should be available for building of shelters in vulnerable areas in the event that the use of shelters is found to be necessary.

"A plan of air raid signals should be worked out.

"One central casualty clearing bureau should be established for each local authority or municipality.

Members of the mission are: Capt. Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan State police, Harry M. Prince, consulting architect of the New York Housing Authority; Glenn C. Richards, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Detroit; Frank M. Roessing, Director of the Department of Public Works, Pittsburgh; Arthur W. Wallander, Deputy Chief Inspector, New York Police Department, and Dr. Huntington Williams, Commissioner of Health, Baltimore.

V. F. W. Seats Anti-War Aide After Rebuke

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Earl Southard, suspended Illinois Department Commander of The Veterans of Foreign Wars, was publicly reprimanded today before the organization's national convention and then restored to his former status.

Mr. Southard had been court-martialed because of his activities as Secretary of the Keep America Out of War Committee. Yesterday the delegates accepted a Credentials Committee report which excluded him.

The reprimand was carried out by National Commander Joseph C. Menendez as decreed by the findings of the courtmartial, announced today for the first time. Immediately thereafter, Commander Menendez ordered Mr. Southard seated as a delegate.

Silence greeted Mr. Menendez' announcement that the courtmartial had found Mr. Southard guilty, but when he declared the suspension revoked he was interrupted by applause.

If precedent is followed, Vice-Commander Max Singer of Boston moves up to succeed Commander Dr. Joseph C. Menendez, while the V. F. W. Auxliary is elevating Mrs. Alice M. Donahue, Glen Cove, N. Y., to replace Mrs. Mabel C. Tanner as National President.

Less than 24 hours after shelving a proposal, assailing any and all organizations criticizing President Roosevelt's foreign policy, the convention yesterday voted to reconsider the matter on motion of C. W. Riffee, San Francisco, who declared "it is disgraceful for a veterans' organization to table any resolution censuring organizations attempting to undermine the Government."

The resolution passed over protests that it was a betrayal of free speech. However, the vote finally was held out of order since the delegates had failed to await a report from the resolutions committee charged with rewriting the proposal. Again the proposal was tabled after being modified to condemn those "propagandizing policies contrary to those adopted by the United States" instead of "those adopted by the President and Congress."

Resolutions to "give all-out aid to the British Empire in its stand against autocracies" and calling on the President to safeguard United States ships to England "by patrol, convoy or otherwise" were defeated.

Wheeler Addresses Illinois 'Settlers'

LACON, Ill., Aug. 29 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, said yesterday that "the stupidity and folly and recklessness of American leaders has drawn us closer and closer to the European and Asiatic blood baths."

Addressing the annual Marshall County Old Settlers' Reunion, the Senator said that lend-lease funds were being misspent by British officials while "England is lending Stalin for five years $40,000,000 at 3 per cent interest." He added:

"Don't you think that we are being just so many sentimental suckers?"

Then he asked if the Nation was "prepared to spend from $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 for England and Russia while the President coldly vetoes a bill which would give American farmers a modest increase in cash income."

Selection of Life Insurance Also Calls for Extreme Care

'A Stitch in Time'
Twenty-third in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

The same importance attaches to a selection of the right life insurance company as in the case of property or casualty insurance. You need to know its financial soundness and its record of prompt payment on policies and payment of dividends to stockholders, if a stock company, or dividends to policy holders, if a mutual company.

There are companies which make a practice of "twisting" or "switching," that is, of trying to induce holders of policies in first class companies of unimpeachable character to cancel their policies and reinsure in these inferior organizations. Misrepresentations are nearly always the basis for twisting. The insurance agent resorting to them does so to gain the commission resulting from writing the new policy. Legitimate companies and agents will not stoop to this unethical practice.

There is no need to pay an insurance advisor for information and counsel which legitimate insurance company representatives furnish gladly and without charge. If you wish to compare the varying features of policies offered by different companies, the agent of each one will give you all necessary facts to enable you to choose the right policy.

However, there is basically little difference in the policies offered by the various standard companies. You can almost always secure the particular type of insurance you wish in any first rate company.

Often Overlooked

A fact often overlooked, which should be understood, is that insurance is not an investment. Your insurance policy may contain investment features, but these are, so to speak, an "added attraction," which need not be linked up to the protection which constitutes the actual insurance. Strictly speaking, insurance consists of payments which will be made to your beneficiary only after you pass away, and to no one before that time. For this protection you will pay the minimum premium.

The investment part of the policy, which is not insurance at all, is that part which is payable to you, or to someone else at your direction, at the end of a certain period during your lifetime. It is that part of the policy for which you pay the additional premium, beyond the minimum that simply protects your beneficiary at all times in case of your passing.

The investment part of a policy can be taken care of in some other way than through an insurance policy, and with like effect. Ascertain what rate of interest the insurance company is paying on money invested with it through the medium of premium payments on policies. Invest your money in a sound investment paying the same rate, and you will find little or no difference, except, possibly, that your money may be more accessible in this other investment, at least during the early period of payment.

The advantage, however, of investing your money with an insurance company, along with your payments for insurance protection, is twofold. First, this method tends to make your saving more certain, more obligatory. Your insurance is due every so often—yearly, quarterly, monthly, according to the terms of your policy. You feel much more bound to keep up insurance premiums than regular payments to a savings bank or a building and loan company.

Another Advantage

The second advantage is that of taking care of protection and investment in one arrangement and in making a single payment on both. It also insures the soundness of your investment, so long as you choose a safe and sound insurer. But if you can secure a better return on another investment with equal safety, there is no reason why you should not separate investment and insurance protection.

The selection of the type of policy among those offered, gives you a further opportunity of protecting your beneficiary, if that individual is not experienced in business. The annuity, whereby the insurance is not paid outright to the beneficiary, but in yearly, quarterly, or monthly payments for life, or (especially in the case of a child) until he reaches a certain mature age, is one form of protection. The trust by which living expenses, education, and other items are cared for, with some discretion left to the trustee as to amounts needed, is another form. By it emergencies can be given special attention and consideration. The balance, if any, remaining at a certain distant date can be turned over to the beneficiary.

The man who is buying a home on a deferred payment plan should, if possible, take out sufficient insurance to assure payment of the balance due at the time of his passing, or at least the continuation of the payments until completed, so that the widow, for example, will neither lose the home nor be subjected to severe hardship in saving it. Policies can be had which will pay off the mortgage, if any remains, and if not, will pay the amount of the policy directly to the beneficiary.

The matter of credit granted on premium payments should be understood. It applies to all forms of insurance. While most policies provide that payment of the premium is necessary to put the policy into effect, the granting of credit for that premium is equivalent to payment, so far as legally giving the policy force is concerned. The delivery to you of the policy is in effect a granting of this credit, or the insurance company's statement through its authorized representative that you have 30 or 60 days in which to pay the premium gives you coverage.

You owe the money, but meantime you are fully insured. If you allow the payment to become delinquent, the company may cancel the policy (and charge you for the time during which it was in force), after notifying you that it is going to do so. But during the period of credit, the policy is in force and you are insured.

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Bolivians Press V Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Even in this remote Andean country the British V-for-Victory campaign has caught on with remarkable spontaneity among the people.

Bolivia officially has nothing to do with the V drive, although the authorities who recently have been curbing Nazi plots in the country are aware of the enthusiasm with which the masses have adopted this symbol of democratic faith in victory.

The V sign is ubiquitous. Big German firms—Kyllmann, Bauer & Co. is one—have had their offices adorned overnight in this way.

The Ministry of War is working out a program whereby the Army will "strengthen the roots of nationality." In other words, military education will be expanded. The same kind of training in defense of nationality has been undertaken by other South American nations.

"A policy of firm co-operation and reciprocal benefits has been established between Bolivia and the United States," according to President Peñaranda. This country proposes to renew service on its North American bonds. It suggests that a market be arranged for a metal that is not tin and a certain percentage of the sales value placed on one side for the debt service.

A special tax on the estate of the national tin king, Simon Patiño, has yielded 113,000,000 pesos, or about $3,200,000. Of this sum 34,000,000 pesos has been spent toward completing the railway from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, 13,000,000 pesos on Army barracks and the rest on schools, roads and public works.

As to Bolivia's frontier neighbors President Peñaranda proposes to go ahead with his policy of "friends with all." The railway and oil agreement with Argentina is to be submitted to Congress. Trade has already increased manifold requiring additional rolling stock to carry the produce.

At the same time frontier-fixing will proceed with Brazil, which has also agreed to speed up work on the railway from Corumbá to Santa Cruz. New lines of trade and communications are being worked out with Chile and Peru, neighbors on the Pacific seaboard.

By a Staff Artist

The Modern Way Takes Bell's Job at Rutledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The inexorable march of progress has scored again. This time it's the 136-year-old bell in the ancient Rutledge College cupola that is the victim. For that length of time the daily tolling of this bell has furnished some student a job whereby he has earned his room and board or a small salary. But even this last remaining relic of a romantic past has succumbed to the irresistible onrush of modern efficiency.

Now, an electrically-operated signal system will summon students to classes.

Route 3A — Hingham 1161
A real New England Guest House. Built in 1690. Rooms with private bath. Booklet on request. Hingham, Mass., only 18 miles from Boston.
The BLACK HORSE

Wash-weary TABLE LINEN

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when starched with LINIT
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Napery getting that limp-as-a-dishrag look? Worse still, does it launder up stiff as a board? *Listen,* "dress" it up as fine laundries everywhere do—with Linit! This *modern* laundry starch penetrates the fabric instead of merely coating the surface. Table linens iron up with a smooth, even finish, a luxury-feeling. They stay fresh and clean looking longer.

Linit is different! Makes a thin, milky fluid which penetrates the fabric.

Red Army Gets Jump on Blue in Major Move in New England War Games

U. S. to Take Control Over Air Traffic

Aerial traffic control at four major New England airports and 35 other air bases elsewhere in the Nation will be transferred soon from the hands of local authorities or commercial airlines to the direction of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Donald H. Connolly, CAA Administrator, has announced in Washington.

The four New England airports are at Bangor, Houlton, and Presque Isle, Maine, and Manchester, N. H. Flying activities at these and the other 35 airports are being carried out jointly by civilian and military authorities. At Bangor and Manchester, Army air bases are nearing completion, and at Houlton and Presque Isle bases for the Army Ferry Command—ferrying U. S.-built planes to Britain—are to be established.

The step means that the CAA will set up traffic control stations—the glassed-in control towers from which landing orders are radioed to circling planes—and these will be co-ordinated with the control facilities already operated by municipal or commercial air authorities.

The four New England airports, for example, have recently experienced tremendous expansion of military aviation, but, upon permission of Army authorities, Northeast Airlines has been allowed to continue using the airports for regular passenger service.

Control by local and commercial authorities "has been perfectly satisfactory," Mr. Connolly explained, but with expanding military aviation, closer control by Federal authorities appeared advisable.

President Roosevelt's signature of the Army Supply bill this week released $1,000,000 for the CAA to use in setting up the traffic control stations. Installation of the equipment will begin at once and should be completed by next January.

Governor Hurley's Tour — Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut visited the Naval Air Base at Quonset Point, R. I., yesterday after telling Connecticut soldiers at Camp Edwards that civilians are not aware that sacrifices are necessary to save the Nation.

Governor Hurley said he was pleased with the Army spirit as he found it in his inspection of several Army camps.

"I am sorry to say," declared Mr. Hurley at Edwards, "that our civilian population back home doesn't share the conviction—yours and mine—that we must sacrifice to save this country. The great mass is so confused by advocates of peace and isolationism that we have a population that is bewildered and because it is bewildered, it is not united."

Labor Day Leaves — Yankee Division soldiers, that is, 80 per cent of them, will be given leaves for Labor Day week end, beginning Saturday noon; but they must be back at 5 p. m. Monday night. The earlier return is required because the soldiers are scheduled to get their August pay checks that evening.

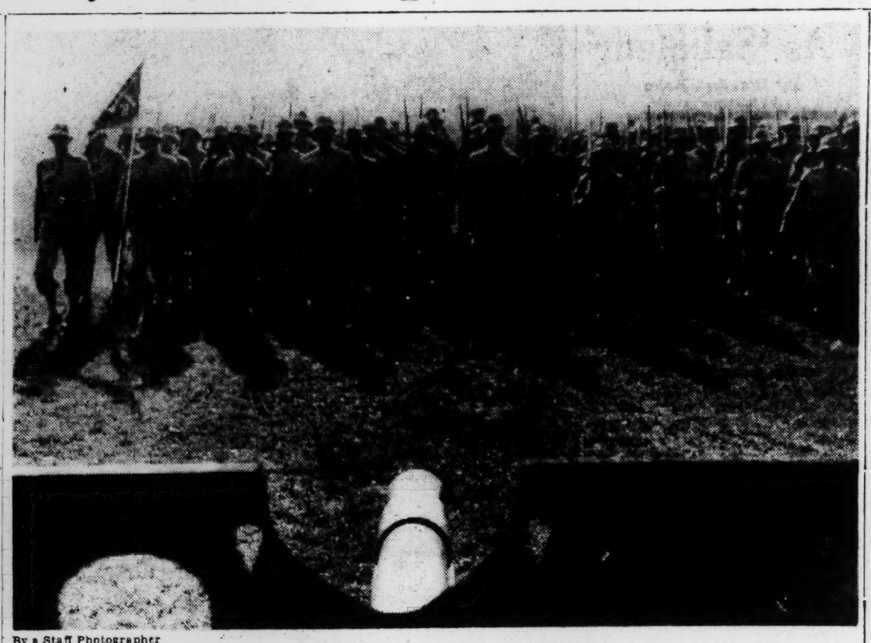
Boston Edison—Following extension of terms of service of National Guardsmen and draftees, the Boston Edison Company has extended from one to two years the period during which it will give assurance of re-employment to employees called for service. The company continues to assume all expenses for group insurance and annuities of the men in service during this period of leave.

Library at Edwards—Soldiers at Camp Edwards henceforth will have the advantages of a brand new library of 4,100 selected volumes, opened this week at the Service Club.

The neatly-arranged books, all of which are new, present quite a contrast to the tattered and worn volumes available at company dayrooms in the past.

Demand for the books is about evenly divided as to fiction and non-fiction. Books on aviation, biography and the war in Europe have proven as popular as lighter westerns and mystery novels, according to Miss Harriet L. Rourke, the librarian.

The library is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. on weekdays except Mondays and Wednesdays, when it is closed in the evening "so as not to conflict with regimental dances." It is closed on Sunday.



By a Staff Photographer

First Division Troops on Parade

While the main body of the Sixth Army Corps is engaged in war games in the vicinity of Fort Devens, Mass., 25,000 soldiers of the 1st Division catch up on routine training exercises at the Fort. These 1st Division men (such as Company K of the 18th Infantry, shown above) have been exempted from the current Army Corps maneuvers because of their recent activity in practice landings off the Carolina coast.

Battle Line Pushed Back In Sector of Nashua River

Continued from Page 1

ably delayed in getting away from its concentration area. This placed the burden on the 366th which was unable to cope with the superior strength of the invaders.

"War" correspondents cruising through the combat area today found plenty of excitement.

West of Hollis, where a Blue battalion was trapped by the 101st, a Red "bombing" plane zoomed down over the tree tops and was met by the beleaguered forces with a brisk antiaircraft barrage.

Bridges were "blown up" on several of the principal highways, blockades of tree stumps and logs were frequent on dirt roads, and most arteries were heavily mined.

The first problem of the New England war games was called off at 10:30 this morning by Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commanding Officer of the Sixth Army Corps. At that time two columns of the fast-moving Red Army, the 104th and 181st Infantry Regiments, were said to have attained their objective, the capture of high ground in the Townsend-Fitchburg area.

Both armies left their bivouac areas at about 9 last night and advanced to positions east and west of the Nashua River between Groton and Pepperell.

At 3 o'clock this morning the thoroughly chilled soldiers of both armies—the temperature dropped to 38 here last night—were served hot breakfasts before moving into action. Both armies had been in their clothes since 4 o'clock yesterday morning when they left Fort Devens to go to their bivouac areas.

It was explained to the press at Sixth Army Corps Headquarters that the problem concluded today could not be considered as a victory for the Reds since it was but the first of four related problems to be carried out during the war games.

Chief object of the first problem was to test the troops in movements under cover of darkness and in fighting a delaying action.

All troops engaged in the maneuvers were to be back at Fort Devens by late this afternoon. They will be given a long week-end leave beginning tomorrow noon and ending Monday at 5 p. m.

Officers of the Sixth Army Corps will conduct a critique on the main parade ground at Fort Devens tomorrow morning. The second problem will begin Tuesday at which time the two armies will move out of the fort on a nontactical march with action taking place Wednesday morning.

Labor Settlement Formula: Will It Work at Worcester?

Outcome of the latest formula worked out for settling the labor dispute at the Leland-Gifford Company of Worcester, important link in airplane production, was looked forward to with much interest in labor and industrial circles today.

The strikers recently went back to work on an appeal from the United States Department of Labor made because of the vital need of the company's products. Adjustment of the controversy was left to later settlement. The company employs 1,400.

After two days of hearings at Washington, a panel of the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor recommended:

1. Withdrawal by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations of its charges of discrimination against the company. The union alleged that the company had discharged eight men because of their union activity. The company denied discrimination, saying the men were laid off in the normal course of business.

2. Rehiring by the company of 12 men.

3. Agreement by the union to no work stoppage pending settlement.

4. Reference of the main issue, which is determination of the collective bargaining agency to represent the employees, to the National Labor Relations Board for decision.

M. J. Walsh, New England director for the SWOC, said today the union had accepted the plan and that the company had stated its reply would be returned to the Conciliation Service on Tuesday.

The question which would be put up to the Labor Board is whether the company should deal with the SWOC or with an independent union which has been formed in the plant and which the company has recognized as the bargaining agency.

The C. I. O. union claims the independent organization is a company union and company dominated. The management insists that the independent union is in no sense company controlled.

The Washington formula was regarded here today as substantially the same as that proposed by Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional Director of the Labor Board, during the strike. This plan also called for the Labor Board handling the question of the bargaining agency. The company declined the Myers program.

Although the Leland-Gifford walkout is over, two other metal working concerns in Worcester are tied up with long strikes. Leland-Gifford does the finishing of crankshafts for airplane engines used in the big Pratt & Whitney airplane engine works at East Hartford, Conn.

Union Landslides

Two landslides for a union were registered yesterday in employee elections held in Massachusetts by the National Labor Relations Board, according to results reported here today at the Board's regional office.

In the bigger of the pair, that at National Fireworks, Inc., of West Hanover, 784 workers voted for a union and 29 against. The organization which the employees chose to represent them in collective bargaining was a Federal labor union of the American Federation of Labor.

The fireworks company is doing extensive defense work and is expected to expand rapidly.

Employees of General Alloys Company of South Boston balloted 150 for and 8 against a union, which in this case was the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of the A. F. of L.

Bakery Arbitration

Arbitration of the wage demands which led to Boston's recent bread strike begins Tuesday. The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration then takes up the dispute between the bakery drivers' union of the American Federation of Labor and the bakery operators.

The union wanted a special board to do the arbitrating, while the bakeries held out for the State Board, which was already thoroughly familiar with the controversy. Eventually the union agreed to accept the Board.

The question of whether the inside workers in the bakeries will get any back pay for time they lost when the drivers' strike closed the bakeries, is still before the Board. After the drivers called off their strike in favor of arbitration, inside workers in two bakeries struck for three days to win wages for the time they were made idle. This walkout was also ended by agreement to arbitrate.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 30
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Negro Troops Prominent In Army 'Games'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 29—As the zero hour for the beginning of the Sixth Army Corps war games drew near yesterday there were rumors here that at least one regiment possessed a secret weapon which if brought into "play" would terminate the battle between the Red and Blue forces with dispatch.

The regiment is the 366th Infantry (negro) which according to Col. West A. Hamilton, acting commanding officer, boasts a "swing" band which can make even these stolid northern Massachusetts hills take notice.

Playing Important Part

Seriously, however, the 366th, together with the 372d negro infantry regiment which arrived here yesterday from Fort Dix, N. J., under command of Col. Howard R. Gilbert is expected to play an important part in the maneuvers.

The two regiments combined will compose a provisional brigade led by a staff of Regular Army officers headed by Col. E. R. Andrews. Other members of the staff are Lieut. Col. W. W. Bondy, Lieut. Col. J. P. Moore, and Lieut. Col. O. A. Hess, who will be an umpire.

The 366th, permanently stationed at Fort Devens, was authorized last autumn, and is comprised of 80 per cent selectees. It was activated on Feb. 10 and formed from a nucleus of 100 men sent to Fort Devens from the 24th Infantry regiment (negro) Fort Benning, Ga. The 24th Infantry is one of four regular Army negro regiments which have existed since the Civil War.

Other Regular Army negro regiments are the 25th Infantry regiment, and the Ninth and Tenth negro Cavalry regiments. At present the 366th is at its authorized strength of 2,600 men but Colonel Hamilton said today it probably would be increased to 3,400 men soon. Its officers for the most part are Negro Reserve officers with four Regular Army officers.

Greatest need of the moment seems to be a service club for negro troops; and that will be met in about two weeks when one now in construction is opened.

Morale is high in the 366th, Colonel Hamilton says. Religious services held in an outdoor amphitheater—no building in the camp is large enough to accommodate—are attended on the average by about 500 men. Even the Regular Army chapels now being built here are not big enough to handle all of the 366th men who regularly attend services. At one special service held in the amphitheater more than 2,000 men attended. Chaplain of the negro troops is Lieut. Andrew L. Johnson.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Connecticut

New London—2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:45 p. m. Additional program Wednesday, Sept. 3, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 31

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday Aug. 31

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

Friday, Aug. 29

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for A Summer Evening.
7 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m. — News for French - Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program. For Latin - American Listeners. News, Special Features, Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish: Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights, Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Will Bradley's Orchestra.
8 p. m. — News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Intermezzo.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Fantasy in Melody.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary, Capt. Cyril Falls, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Music, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; News in English; Talk by Elek Mathe, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Sir Malcolm Robertson: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JUG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—H. Wickham Steed: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "Dona Francisquita," by Amadeo Vives. JGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

On Exhibition

Jacob Binder

'Dream of Mexico' by Jacob Binder

This painting by the prominent Boston artist is attracting attention at the exhibition of the North Shore Art Association at Gloucester, Mass.

City Moves Out for Holiday

Continued from Page 1

on the road." There are 50 extra busses going to New York from Boston, for example, and 25 extra heading for Maine.

Big Railroad Increase

Railroads say they expect at least 20 per cent more customers than they handled last year. The New Haven has 100 extra trains tied up on the tracks, steam up, engineer waiting for the call of "all aboard."

By Sea and by Air

There'll be thousands going by steamship, too, figuring—as the boat publicity tells you—that "the trip, through the dashing salt sea spume, is a vacation in itself."

Airlines want you to know how pleasant it is to travel by plane—how, too, if you get there quick, you'll have more time to play. There are 42 extra planes taking off from Boston today, in anticipation of what is termed "the biggest week end in 10 years."

Defense workers will appreciate the holiday. They've been working all day, every day, far into the night—on Saturdays and sometimes Sundays—ever since July 4. Summer vacations were canceled in many plants at the Government's request. But all this time the workers have been earning generous overtime pay, and they're going to be willing to spend it if they're given half a chance.

So tennis racquets, golf clubs, swimming togs, baseball bats and all the rest are being loaded into traveling bags for one gala week end jamboree, and you'd better jump aboard if you want to see the fun.

Cranberries Earlier, More In Bay State

This year's cranberry crop in Massachusetts will be about 30 per cent larger than last year's, an increase that more than accounts for a national gain of 17 per cent in the cranberry crop, according to figures released today by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Bay State crop is nearly two weeks earlier than last year. Berries are reported to be "of usual size" although growth was retarded by the recent cold spell.

An estimated 430,000 barrels will be harvested in Massachusetts this year as compared with about 332,000 barrels last year, the Department finds. About 74 per cent of the growers expect larger crops than last year.

The national outlook is for 678,800 barrels, compared with 580,300 barrels last year and a 10-year average of 603,820 barrels.

Prospects in other cranberry-producing States are for a slightly larger crop this year in New Jersey; a slightly smaller crop in Wisconsin; a crop one-third larger in Washington, and a slightly smaller crop in Oregon.

Mayor Declares Boston's Civilian Defense Ready

Boston's civilian defense program is probably the most advanced of any in the nation, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declared last night at a civilian defense rally at Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade.

Already a force of 2,200 trained auxiliary firemen is ready to go into action, and another 6,000 persons are now enrolled in safety schools of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, the crowd was told.

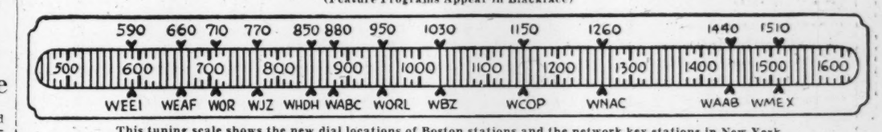
A thorough study of air raid precaution methods is being made by the Committee, the Mayor stated.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
5:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 mc or 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocasting by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music, Tony Pastor's Or.	Sports and Music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Hollyw. Bowl Symphony	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Or. Bruno Walter, cond.	Sports and Music
3:45	Trailside Adventures	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Carvel Craig's Orch.	Sports and Music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee, Variety	"Backstage Wife"	Gypsy Caravan	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee, Variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Arthur A. Olsen, piano	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Nat'l Amateur Golf	Club Matinee, Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Fiesta	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	from Omaha	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Ralph Barlow's Orch.	Comic Page Club
5:00	Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Nat'l Amateur Golf	Wings on Watch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service; Quiz Spot	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Bill Henry Calling	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	V. F. W. Program
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Far Eastern Roundup	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Richard Salinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Job Hunters, guests	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Cong. Stephen A. Day	"The Lone Ranger"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Quartet	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Russian Cathedral Choir
8:00	"Claudia & David": sketch	Army Twin Piano Team	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham: orchestra**	"Double or Nothing"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15		Jose Bethencourt's Orch.		Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	"Proudly We Hail"; guests; Wm. Shirer	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	**"Information Please"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense
8:45			**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
9:00	"Great Plays"	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	"Great Plays"	Vox Pop	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	Hollywood Premiere: drama	News Here and Abroad	"Uncle Walter's Dog House": variety	**Elisabeth Rethberg, Alfred Wallenstein's Or.**	"Pages From the Classical Album
9:45		Ted Steele's Novachords			
10:00	**"Penthouse Party,"**	**Hon. Peter Fraser,**	"Wings of Destiny"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	**Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Romance and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Harry James's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Rep. R. F. Jones	First Piano Quartet	"Listen America": drama	"Quiz Bowl"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Dram. by Olmstead	'Listen America': drama	"Quiz Bowl"	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Charles A. Lindbergh	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Charles A. Lindbergh	Dance Digest
11:30	Music: Carl Hoff's	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Day's End"
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Day's End": News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Headline News	News	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; Weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms
8:45	Revue	Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00	Press News	News; M. Carlson, Music	News and Rhythm	Colonial News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	John Adams	Breakfast Club	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	John Adams	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	The Merry-Go-Round	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	"About Us"	Breakfast Club	Musical Roundup	Organ; Red Cross Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	Burl Ives, songs	Andrini Continentales	"The Tune Troopers"	Rainbow House; juvenile	Studio Program
10:15	Burl Ives, songs	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	program	Handy Andy
10:30	Gardening Program	Four Polka Dots	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rosa Lee, soprano	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
11:00	News; 'Life of Riley'	'The Band Played On'	Lincoln Highway	Jewish War Veterans	Letter-Quest
11:15	"Life of Riley"	'The Band Played On'	dramatic sketch	Memorial Service	Letter-Quest
11:30	Voice of Broadway	Richard Liebert, Organ	Vaudeville Theater with	Webb Tilton, Songs	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Nat'l Amateur Golf	Weather; Musicale	Jim Ameche; orchestra	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; Reflections in	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Journal	Rhythm	Walter Kidder, songs	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather Music
12:45		Hour	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Siesta	Hour	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Frank Forest, Tenor	Organ Concert
1:45	Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	Aviation Show	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Campus Capers; vocalists; Organ	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia A's baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	Buffalo Presents	Johnny Long's Orchestra			"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Of Men and Books	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia A's baseball game	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	Of Men and Books	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club		Five Star News
3:00	Calling Pan America	Howard Ropa, songs	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia A's baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	Calling Pan America	Indiana Indigo	Patti Chapin, Songs		Sports and Music
3:30	N. E. to the Colors;	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia A's baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45	News		Golden Melodies		Sports and Music
4:00	National Amateur	News; Club Matinee	Music; Weekend Whimsey; Jimmy Lytell's Or.	Music; Youth program	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	Golf Tournament	Club Matinee		"Prelude to Stardom"	Melody Mirror
4:30	from Omaha;	Club Matinee	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:45	News	Club Matinee	Bing Crosby, Sports Quiz	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	National Amateur	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Golf Tournament	Network Sports	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	from Omaha;	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra,	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	News	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	NBC Concert Or., Soloist	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Sifting the News	News; Music Interlude;	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	"Let's Waltz"	Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Maj. G. F. Fielding	Civilian Defense Prgrm	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	**'People's Platform': informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth" series; Sports comments	The Shining Hour
7:15		"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"		Five Star News
7:30	Concert Orchestra	"Little O' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Harry James's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Concert Orchestra	"Little O' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama	"Inside of Sports"	Oleander Male Quartet
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	Westover Field	
8:30	City Desk; drama	Bishop and the Gargoyle, drama	'Truth or Consequences'; quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
8:45	City Desk; W. Shirer			Hawaii Calls	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headline"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	'Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News Service	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony;**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Concert by Coliseum Chorus from Canadian Exp.	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45	'Saturday Night	**Lazzio Halasz, cond.**	Orchestra		
10:00	Serenade"; music	**NBC Summer Symphony;**	Grant Park Concert	**Chicagoland Concert; Henry Weber's Orch.; Marion Claire, soprano; Attilio Baggiore, tenor**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	**Lazzio Halasz, cond.**	Grant Park Concert		Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Golfers' Forum	'Sweet and Rhythmic'	"Defense for America,"		Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	orchestra; songs	dramatization		Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Carl Hoff's	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	Teddy Powell's Or-	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch	"California Melodies,"	'Day's End"; News
11:45	chestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch	Vocalist and orchestra	'Day's End"; Music

Starting September 3

in

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Hingham's New Kimball Houses Unique in Their Sites, Price, and Quality

Seem in $10,000-$15,000 Class, But Are Priced Far Lower

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is something everybody likes about a cosy, New England town with its old and new colonial homes and the quiet way in which its people live and do things.

In Hingham, Mass., on High Street, is a group of houses that strives to bring that feeling to new homes.

They are individually designed homes that sit back 50 to 100 feet from the streets on 10,000 to 15,000-foot lots and look out from a heavy growth of chapel pines.

Strangely enough, this project, composed of what appears to be architectural reproductions of $10,000 to $15,000 homes selling for $6,500 to $8,000, has no commercial title. "Chapel Pines" would be appropriate. So would "Bucket Mill Park," for the place touches Bucket Mill Pond upon the shores of which Hingham promoted its first great industry—that of making wooden buckets.

How "Jim" Kimball Operates

But "Jim" Kimball, as all Hingham knows the High Street home developer, doesn't need a name for the section. He sells houses as fast as he finishes them to friends of Hingham residents who tell them "not to miss seeing those houses on High Street."

As for the way people do things in a charming New England township of famous old homesteads, the development is an outgrowth of a co-operative plan between local lumber yards, carpenters, builders, and architects. They call each other by their first names and most of them have respected each other's talented efforts over a long period of years.

So don't think of following the arrows to the High Street community that comes as near to spelling out the vital word "home" in all its varied attractions as anything this columnist has yet seen. But any Hinghamite will tell you that High Street is off Route 128 about two miles or so out of the town center.

"Chapel Pines" as we will call the district for purposes of identification, is actually a simple "evolution" in housing. It began three years ago when Mr. Kimball, who operates a local lumber business, bought part of the famous old Burr estate, one of Hingham's many properties that has remained in the hands of single families for more than 100 years. Three years ago, one could neither walk nor see through Chapel Pines for the underbrush. Mr. Kimball wasn't quite sure just what to do with the land at first.

But he was a lumber dealer. And he concluded that if he built as good a house as he knew how, priced it reasonably, gave it a top-grade coat of paint and used the best carpenters and architects, he might draw people who wanted a "home" and not just a "house" to live in.

Sell Like Hot Cakes

He did. Someone bought the place before it was finished. Someone else wanted a home built on the same honest lines next door. And so it went, until Mr. Kimball had to lay out a couple of wide streets. True to his manner of handling the projects, Mr. Kimball named the lanes after two of Hingham's long-time and highly respected residents, U. S. Bates and Arthur L. Whitcomb.

The former had befriended Mr. Kimball when he was a boy. The latter has lived in the High Street district for longer than most old-time Hingham residents can remember.

Land values here are $500 to $800 a lot, ranging up to one half an acre. Good planning gives the development that wide-open look usually associated only with high incomes. Lots on Bucket Mill Pond will average about the same in price.

In the present subdivision, there are 40 lots of which 35 have been sold. Another subdivision awaits only the completion of the original model village.

Savings have been effected through co-operation on the building end. As Mr. Kimball said: "There has always been considerable controversy in the building of a development over how much builders should pay for lumber. Five or six lumber people have been called in on one job. Competition compels efforts to cut down bids, often resulting in the use of inferior lumber with everyone involved trying to get their substantial cut. In the end, it is the consumer who gets cut.

Talent of Local Architects

"We solved all that through a co-operative plan under which our company supplies all the lumber to all the builders at uniform prices. Everyone involved here has agreed to minimum profits. And we have used not one but three of our best-known local architects, Leon Whittier, Ezra Weston, and George Paul. They have proved their talents with a variety of designs, pleasing to many tastes, and suitable to a dignified community."

The future "evolution" of Chapel Pines is not as much in doubt as most housing projects under the cloud of defense housing priorities and materials. For Kimball co-operation has evolved a technique in the building of low-cost homes that can fit into a high-priced environment, yet will come under the heading of low-priced defense housing. The proximity of the Fore River Shipyards places the community within a defense district, calling for priority ratings on materials.

Hence, Hingham is not disturbed over any propects of the defense drive halting the building of the Kimball type of home developed through honest, private enterprise.

Beano Not for Children

Beano is no game for the "kiddies," at least, not if the game is one of those run as a money-making scheme by civic organizations. That is the ruling of Mayor Albert W. Glynn of Haverhill, in an announcement yesterday forbidding participation in the game by children. The ruling resulted from complaints that children were seen playing beano in games sponsored by a Haverhill organiaztion.

By a Staff Photographer

One of Houses in High Street Development, Hingham

Typical of the architectural skill and colonial charm of the Hingham home community, sponsored by George Kimball & Sons Company, is this meandering Cape Cod dwelling, set against a background of chapel pines and designed by a local architect, George Paul. The long, low lines are accentuated by the tall, straight pines, the stretched-out breezeway porch, and the squat, fat central chimney.

R. I. Gets More 'Gas' and Oil In August, '41, Than Last Year

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29—After hearing warnings the past few months that a gasoline and fuel oil shortage threatened the Atlantic seaboard, Rhode Island motorists were baffled this week when figures were released to show that more gasoline and oil were brought into Rhode Island in the first 25 days of August than in the corresponding period last year.

William H. Carroll, Harbor Master here, announced that 40 tankers arrived here between Aug. 1 and Aug. 25. They brought in a supply of petroleum 885,392 barrels greater than the supply brought in during the corresponding period in 1940.

Figures covering the first six months of the year also showed that more petroleum had been brought into the port of Providence this year than last; the surplus for the half year period this year over last was 472,885 barrels.

Providence and East Providence are oil distributing centers for several of the larger oil companies. From here they send their products out to other parts of New England by truck and tank car.

Dwight Colley, Chairman of the Oil Committee on the Rhode Island Council of Defense, said this week that there is a tanker shortage despite the arrivals in Providence. Dealers here, he explained, are ordering all they can to build up a reserve supply to carry them through the leaner months ahead. More tankers were available last winter, Mr. Colley said, but despite that, the fuel oil reserve supply here reached a low point before the winter was over.

Meanwhile, Wilfred Paquin, newly-appointed Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced that a great many motorists were transferring their vehicles from passenger car to commercial classification. This is being done, Mr. Paquin said, "presumably to evade a cut in their gasoline supply." He asked police in the cities and towns to co-operate with him, and promised that his office would scrutinize all such applications.

So far there have been no reports of shortages from gasoline dealers.

Much Canning, Preserving

Canning and preserving the products of home gardens is enjoying a tremendous boom in Rhode Island, farm demonstration agents report. No accurate estimate is available to judge the extent of the increase, but John T. Hanna, Assistant Agent of the Southern Rhode Island Farm Bureau, estimated it at 300 per cent.

Miss Sara E. Coyne, home demonstration leader at the Rhode Island State College, says the boom is reflected in the mounting inquiries she receives from housewives in all parts of the State. "People are not only canning fruits and vegetables, but they are canning meats, too," she says.

Despite the activity, however, the prices of fruits and vegetables in this market have not skyrocketed. Farm officials attribute this stability to the fact that a large surplus was on hand.

Power Plant Protested

Plans of the Narragansett Electric Company to erect a new $2,500,000 electric generating plant on the south shore have brought protests from summer residents at Watch Hill and at Weekapaug.

The plant was decided upon as necessary, the company announced last spring, because of the increase in demand for electric power in southern Rhode Island since the completion of the naval air station at Quonset Point and the revival of mills now working on defense orders.

The company, a unit of New England Power Association, serves a large part of the State, including Providence and South County.

Fifty persons attending a special district meeting in Weekapaug unanimously indorsed a protest to be sent to the Westerly Town Council denouncing the plan to revise the zoning law and permit erection of the plant in an area now zoned as residential.

Several Watch Hill organizations earlier submitted similar protests.

Chapel Nearly Done

The first Army chapel to be built in Rhode Inland since the present emergency is expected to be completed at Fort Wetherill in Jamestown next week.

A chapel also is under construction at Camp Edwards on Cope Cod, but the Rhode Island unit hopes it will have its chapel completed first.

The altar in the $21,000 structure is so arranged that it can be used for Protestant, Roman Catholic or Jewish services. The chapel is built in colonial style, will be oyster white and has a 23-foot steeple.

Quincy Mayor Seeking U. S. Funds

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy announced today he would seek Federal funds for an addition to the present Quincy Trade School. At the same time he disclosed he had abandoned hope, after three unsuccessful attempts, to get the Quincy School Committee to tell him whether it wants an addition to the school, or a new trade school building.

Estimated cost of the addition is $261,000. Only two members of the School Committee appeared at the Mayor's invitation. Lacking a quorum, Mayor Burgin said he would go forward in applying for Federal funds for the addition on the basis of the preferences expressed by the two members present and on their opinion as to what would be the verdict of the majority of the School Committee members. The Mayor said he had told the Committee on April 29 that he would approve any recommendations toward enlarged trade school facilities they might make.

Hurricane-Felled Lumber Cut at Turkey Pond, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 29 (AP)—Sawing has begun at Turkey Pond, where 12,000,000 board feet of hurricane-felled lumber are stored, Vernon Hallin, District Supervisor of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, announced today.

Mr. Hallin, saying that the Turkey Pond storage was the largest in New England, estimated it would take a year and three months to cut the logs into lumber for commercial use. Night shifts will work as soon as lights can be installed, he said.

N. E. Sharing Largely in New Works Outlay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Presidential approval for expenditure of $7,181,356 for 27 additional defense public works projects, to provide facilities necessary to health, safety and welfare of persons in defense activities, is announced by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator.

Mr. Carmody said local sponsors would bear part of the cost in some cases, the amount of the sponsors' contribution to be fixed by agreement between local officials and representatives of the Federal Works Administrator.

The projects are located in 14 States, with schools and school additions forming the largest, and water supply and sewer systems the second largest, group. Among the allocations are:

Ayer, Mass., school, $36,000.

Newport, R. I., water storage reservoir, $940,000.

Bourne, Mass., recreation center, $82,000.

Bath, Maine, elementary school, $161,000; high school addition, $134,000.

Kittery, Maine, elementary school, $347,960.

Portland Sees Probable Need Of U. S. Housing

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 29 (AP)—Need of a defense housing project to care for the influx of Navy personnel and shipyard workers here and in South Portland was predicted at a Chamber of Commerce conference on rents and housing.

Miss Jean Maxwell, a South Portland real estate agent, declared that new construction and rent price controls were imperative, and added:

"The fact is there isn't a place to live. Why misrepresent it? Why not let the Federal Housing come in here?"

The Chamber's Executive Secretary William C. A. Willman, while disputing the necessity of a Federal Housing project, conceded that the city would get one "if at the end of September we don't show a larger number of housing units available."

Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs told the assembled real estate dealers, municipal officials and shipyard representatives that "the Navy has unexpectedly moved into your area, but none can say how many men will come in or how long they'll stay."

Kittery, Me., School Board To Assess U. S. for Tuition

KITTERY, Maine, Aug. 29 (AP)—The School Board will inform Admiral Wainwright, commandant at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, that children of yard workers housed in "Admiralty Village," a new defense housing project, will not be admitted to town schools until their tuition is paid for by the Federal Government. The Board voted such action last night. Sixty-five families with 97 school-age children are housed in the project, where 600 family units are to be built.

Builders Go Back to School To Study New Home Methods

To prove that the building industry is sincere in its desire to give home seekers every advantage that modern research has made available in new materials and construction methods, home builders are going to school again.

A course in home building, the first of its kind ever attempted, is now under way at the University of Pennsylvania, drawing architects, builders and housing specialists from all parts of the United States. It is sponsored by the Home Builders Institute of America, newly organized branch of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

During the last five years, new methods of building homes and modernized materials have been introduced to various markets throughout the country which thousands of builders have not had the time nor the inclination to learn about. The two-weeks course at the University which started Aug. 18 is bringing a large number of building tradesmen up-to-date on this rapidly progressing subject.

Are houses being built to give the buyer all the savings possible through recent technical advances in buliding methods? Are homes correctly oriented to their locations? Are they planned for modern family needs? Are they architecturally designed for permanent satisfaction and value?

In the last five years, these and other important issues have been brought by vast research into the public focus. The man who buys a home is being taught to demand the answers to these questions. And in order to provide educated answers, the builders must now be trained in the same way as traffic engineers to keep abreast of the times.

Research by great companies like Johns Manville and privately sponsored organizations like the Pierce Foundation are not only introducing more complicated problems to the industry . . . they are also solving them. New materials designed to reduce production costs of building are being pushed into a market that is not quite ready, from the standpoint of training, to use them. Hence, the great significance to the field of the Home Institute's building course, which sets the stage for vast educational training.

The course has for its faculty three divisional chiefs of the Federal Housing Administration, architects of national prominence including Randolph Evans of New York who has supervised the building of $2,000,000 worth of homes, and Kenneth W. Dalzell of East Orange, N. J., well known for his residential developments throughout the country.

Maine Gives Welcome To Princess Juliana

ST. STEPHENS, N. B., Aug. 29 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, accompanied by her Secretary, W. Van Tets, and his wife, crossed the international boundary here yesterday into the State of Maine.

She and her party motored to Saint John from Pictou, N. S., and had luncheon at St. Andrews. No indication of her destination was given here.

Liquor Board Under Fire

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Maine State Liquor Commission has been granted three weeks to prepare answers to 12 specific charges that it administered "in disregard of law."

Continuance was allowed by Gov. Sumner Sewall and the Executive Council after Attorney Frank Tirrell, Jr., counsel for the Liquor Board, declared it would be shown that the Commission is "entirely worthy of the office it holds."

Attorney General Frank I. Cowan took up the first day of hearing with presentation of evidence on the 12 charges.

The Commission's records failed to disclose, he said, any records of liquor samples received and disposed of, or of liquor received and delivered to salesmen for their personal use. The law requires that records be kept for four years and be made available for inspection by internal revenue officers.

The penalty for violating the statute, which is part of the internal revenue code, carries a maximum fine of $5,000 and a maximum jail sentence of three years.

That charge, and 11 others bolstered by 112 citations of cases taken from the Commission's own records, were presented to Governor Sewall and the Council in an ouster hearing as evidence that the Commission had administered in "disregard to law."

Blimp Base Alteration To Save Homes

Moving of the east boundary of the proposed 1,100-acre naval blimp base to be constructed at South Weymouth a distance of 200 feet west of Union Street will eliminate the need of about 30 families losing their homes, naval officials have disclosed.

As present plans stand, probably less than 10 families will be affected.

All of the area comprising scrub growth, swamp and woodland will not have to be cleared because the base for lighter-than-air dirigibles does not entail such land problems as plane bases, naval experts said.

The cost of the blimp base is estimated at $5,620,000, although additional funds are expected to be asked later. Barracks for 300 members of the flying personnel and ground crews will be built on the field. Construction of the field, extending into two other towns, will begin as soon as the Government has won legal title.

July Employment in N. H. Advances to Record Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 29—Figures released by Mrs. Abby I. Wilder, Director of the New Hampshire State Employment Service, indicate that through July employment in the State had advanced to record level.

According to Mrs. Wilder, 2,100 men and 754 women were placed on jobs during July, of which 2,317, or nearly 82 per cent, were placed on regular jobs expected to last from a month to several years, and the remainder was provided with employment classified by the Employment Service as being temporary.

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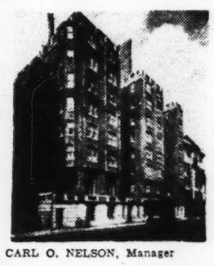

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British Army Told Why It Fights

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—Not long ago, while on an official sortie with other correspondents accredited to forces here, I was asked to give an extemporaneous address on the subject of the war to one of the most secret of Britain's "attack formations."

The fact that several hundred men listened with wrapt attention to newspapermen, who had come to learn and remained to teach, showed two things:

1. That the men were very axious [in Army phrase] "to be put into the picture."

2. That a speaker unburdened by excess technical knowledge talks very much the way the men like, especially if drawing upon personal observation and not overlooking the humorous angle.

This is only one instance of many which could be cited showing the genuine need for the newly established Army Bureau of Current Affairs.

Closer Touch Wanted

The remark often made to visiting war correspondents by the troops—especially those stationed "out in the blue"—is that they feel out of touch with everything, particularly the war in which they had to play a wearisome part, constantly vigilant, while training, with no definitely forecastable prospect of action.

The scheme intiated with formation of the Army Bureau of Current Affairs is full of possibilities. And one of them, of course, is that in the British Army of the present type, representing a complete cross-section of the people, a lecturer may know a good deal less about the background of current affairs than some of his listening class.

But the departure is hailed as one of the valuable steps further forward in the existing army educational scheme which is designed to put the educational resources of the whole Nation at the disposal of the vast "citizen army."

Plenty of Instructional Talent

Latterly the policy of army educationalists has been to make wider and improved use of instructional talent within the Army's own ranks, of which there is now an unprecedented concealed supply, since all sorts of people with all sorts of qualifications are serving as soldiers now.

The responsibility of providing each unit with maximum educational opportunities compatible with its operational undertakings rests upon the unit education officer, and establishment of the army's new Bureau of Current Affairs is a move to help him with his by no means easy task.

To this end every officer here—a total estimated at about 50,000—is to receive each week one of two fortnightly bulletins entitled "War," and "Current Affairs."

Compiled by Experts

These will be compiled by a staff of experts and are to give "the lowdown" on a wide variety of subjects within the limits imposed by ordinary censorship regulations.

The "War" will focus military intelligence from all fields of operational service; "Current Affairs" will furnish the background against which the march of current events may be interpreted and comprehended.

Such is the source from which the educational officer will derive fresh inspiration for his discourses to the men. The rest must depend as now to a great extent upon his imagination, the use of considerable facilities existent under other Army schemes of adult education, opportunities which present themselves according to the location of his unit, and the talent he finds available among his brother officers, noncommissioned officers, and men.

The regimental education officer is given absolute discretion as to when and where lectures and debates shall take place, and the general order is that he shall draw upon the best available talent for leading discussion, regardless of rank, and with such outside assistance as he can obtain.

Exactly how the project will be worked is left to the regimental educational officers, but the scheme as a whole is administered under the Director-General of Army Welfare and Education with authority of the Army Council.

The first Director of the new Army Bureau of Current Affairs is Mr. W. E. Williams, talks critic of BBC's principal cultural publication, "The Listener," already well known in military circles as one of the younger leaders in the realm of popular education.

Films and Road Shows

It is his intention to supplement the present plan for simple talks with a more ambitious syllabus that will embrace the use of informative films, a circulating library of photographs, a radio digest for benefit of the troops abroad, and road shows in the way of traveling exhibitions.

Keeping the men entertained and interested is one of the most formidable tasks ahead of the Army authorities here as the soldiers settle down to another winter in barracks, camps, and billets.

The new scheme promises to assist Army educational authorities—already very busy—to do both in a way calculated to benefit the troops on their return to civil life.

It has also deeper military significance than that for, as Gen. Sir John Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, said when commending the Army's new Bureau of Current Affairs to commanding officers: "Interest in current affairs, including events of the war, induces confidence; confidence is one of the ingredients of unshakable morale."

Cromwell Wanted Soldiers of Reform

Britain's action in extensive provision for education of its troops in "why they are fighting" stands in strong historic precedent.

Prominent in the records of Oliver Cromwell is his concept that his brigades must be formed of men who shared his vision of freedom. In one of his vigorous statements, Cromwell once declared that he wanted men who "know what they fight for and love what they know."

Führer and Il Duce Confer At Front on War Strategy

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini have been meeting at the Führer's headquarters on the eastern front since Monday, an official announcement said today.

The five-day discussions, which did not end until today, covered all political and military developments, the announcement said.

It was indicated that particular attention was paid to the duration of the war

The text of the statement from the Führer's headquarters said:

The Führer and Il Duce met at the Führer's headquarters between Aug. 25-29 in discussions which took place at the Führer's headquarters for the north and south fronts. There was thorough discussions of all military and political questions concerning the development and duration of the war.

"The questions were studied in a spirit of close companionship and unity of fate which characterize relations of the Axis powers.

"The discussions were permeated with the unchangeable will of both peoples and their leaders to wage war to a victorious end.

"The new European order which will emanate from this victory shall remove as extensively as possible the causes which gave rise in the past to European wars.

"Destruction of the Bolshevist danger and of plutocratic exploitation will create the possibility of peaceful, harmonious and profitable co-operation of all peoples of the European Continent in the political as well as in the economic and cultural spheres.

"In the course of these discussions, the Führer and Il Duce went to important points on the eastern front when also one of the Italian divisions employed in the fight against Bolshevism was inspected.

"On the occasion of their visit to the south front, the Führer and Il Duce were greeted by General Field Marshal von Rundstedt.

"Furthermore, visits were made to the headquarters of the Reichsmarshal and of the Commander in Chief of the Army."

Mussolini was accompanied by Dino Alfieri, Italian Ambassador to Germany, Gen. Ugo Vavallero, chief of the Italian general staff; and other high Italian military and civil officials.

Count Galleazo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, was not present because of illness.

The German Ambassador to Italy, Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen and the German military attaché to the Embassy went with Mussolini from Rome.

The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel participated in both the political and military conferences.

Senator Nye Denies Emergency

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Thirty-month conscription and the conservation of aluminum and gasoline were targets last night of Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), North Dakota, who denounced as fiction and mystery statements that the present was the most critical hour in American history.

"Fear and the belief that this was the most critical hour in all American history would have us entertain the thought that Hitler's going to get us, that he is going to invade our land when he has finished with Europe," he declared in an address for delivery before an America First Committee rally in the Bronx.

"And many of us believe this, while we watch how for months Hitler has been trying unsuccessfully to get across a stretch of 26 miles of water. Are we to conclude that Hitler has some process of opening up a way through the Atlantic, or of freezing the Atlantic over, perchance?"

Number one challenge confronting the United States today, he said, was that of saving America from involvement in European hates and treachery by bringing truth and reason back into American thinking.

South Is Advised Not to Raise Silk

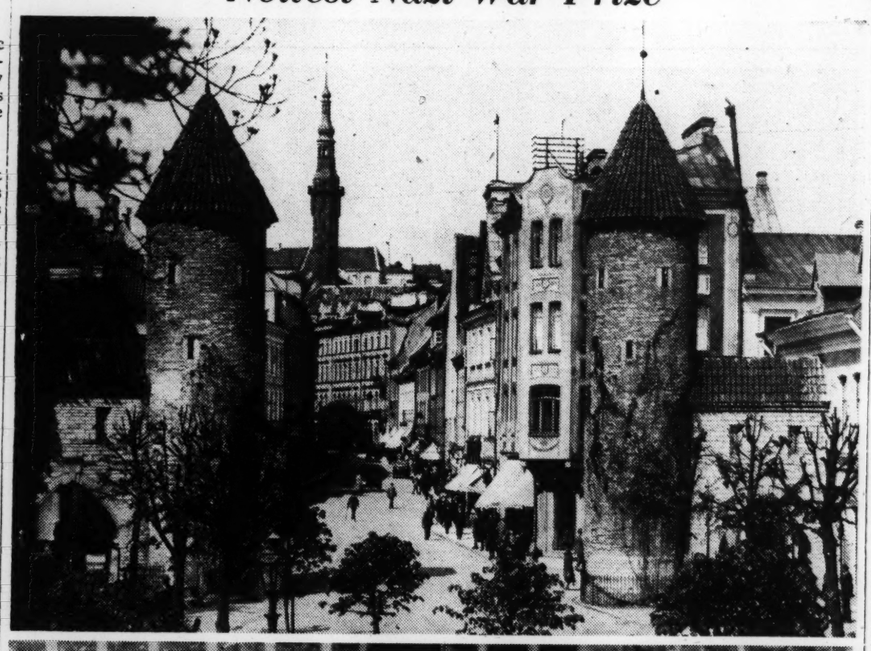
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Southern farmers are warned by Dr. D. W. Watkins, Director of Clemson College Extension Service, not to fall victims of exploitation by agents or concerns selling mulberry trees for local raising of silk worms.

"Although climate and soil of South Carolina will produce mulberry trees and silk worms can be grown," Dr. Watkins said, "there is no opportunity in this business for the simple reason that we do not have and never have had labor cheap enough to grow silk worms.

"The leaves must be gathered by hand and fed to worms on trays indoors—a complex business beset by all the problems of ordinary plant and animal enterprises without the income that enables this industry to compete with other industries for the time, land, and energy of farm people. Even in days when slave labor was common, this industry was short-lived because there were other more important things for such labor."

Newest Nazi War Prize



K. Akel; Paul's Photos

Tallinn Scenes

The Tallinn "Clay Gate" (above) is one of the landmarks of the medieval Estonian capital now in German hands. Below: Tallinn housewives on market day.

Nationwide Drive By Civilians To Increase Safety

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Carelessness, a little-noticed foe of the national defense effort, was singled out by the National Safety Council today for assault by a civilian army of nationwide scope.

In 1941's first seven months, the Council reported, man hours of work sufficient to construct 20,000 fighter airplanes or 50,000 light tanks were lost through mishaps among workers in traffic accidents alone.

Occupational accidents in 1940, the Council added, caused 17,000 fatalities, 60,000 permanent disabilities, and 1,350,000 temporary injuries.

At the request of President Roosevelt, the Council urged public officers to take emergency action, asked 100 labor unions, engineering societies, and civic clubs to join the cause and summoned its own membership of 5,000 community safety bodies, industrial corporations, and governmental departments to revitalize their safety efforts.

The upward trend in motor vehicle fatalities toward an all-time high of 40,000 for the year continued unbroken, the Council reported.

Traffic fatalities in the first seven months of 1941 totaled 20,080, including 9,500 workers; the July toll was 3,290.

Action Praised

DETROIT, Aug. 29 (AP)—Alvan Macauley, President of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday President Roosevelt's reorganization of the defense-production setup appears "to give us the consolidation of leadership we have needed from the start."

He pointed out that the automobile industry "has been ready to whole-heartedly co-operate in the Nation's defense effort," but "until now has been handicapped by lack of supreme leadership to turn to."

By a Staff Artist

Changes in Northern War Chessboard

How the strategic position of the Gulf of Finland has been altered through the capture of Tallinn by the Germans. Black arrows indicate main points of Axis advance, the Germans toward Leningrad, the Finns toward Viborg.

Tallinn Captured by Nazis; Soviet Saves Southern Army

Continued from Page 1

columns move in from the east and south. These latter columns are said to be 32 miles from Leningrad at one point.

Sea Approaches Threatened

Leningrad's sea approaches now are threatened. Kronstadt, the port of Leningrad, is the only remaining base on the Russian mainland for the Red Fleet in the Gulf.

A military spokesman said the Germans had crossed the stubbornly-defended Moscow-Leningrad railroad at several points yesterday to tighten the siege ring around the Soviet's second biggest city.

The Russians have concentrated a large part of their "air force remnants" in that northern sector to stem the German advance, these sources said, but they declared all defense efforts have been frustrated.

The regular communique, however, said merely that "operations are progressing swiftly on other parts of the East Front."

The strategic Saimaa Canal which approaches almost to the outskirts of Viborg, most important city obtained by Russia in the 1939-40 winter war, has been restored to Finnish hands, a Finnish army correspondent reported.

The story said a Finnish wedge had been driven down the canal northeast of Viborg until it reached Juustila, where the lowest locks are situated.

Important to Finns

Another war report declared Kavantsaari, 10 miles northeast of Viborg, had been captured, indicating practically the whole of the east-west Sortavala-Viborg Railway now is in possession of the Finns.

Capture of the railway promised to facilitate Finnish military operations across the width of the Karelian Isthmus and to the east of Ladoga Lake.

Locks of the canal, important to Finland's timber industry because it connects Finland's inland waterways with the sea, were said to have been demolished by the Russians before they retreated. The locks had been rebuilt and modernized only five years ago.

Meanwhile, the southwestern Red Army of Marshal Budenny was reported by Moscow to have opened a new phase of the Battle of the Ukraine from strong defense lines on the east bank of the lower Dnieper River.

The Russians covered the retreat by ruthlessly blasting their great Dnieproges Dam and power plant, the largest in Europe, and indicating they had exacted a heavy toll of the Nazis before yielding the industrial city of Dnieperopetrovsk, 50 miles up the river from the dam.

Iron, Steel Center

Dnieperopetrovsk, with a population of more than 500,000, produced a large proportion of the Soviet's cast iron and steel.

The single important island of resistance to the Germans and their allies in the southwestern Ukraine west of the Dnieper was Odessa, Russia's largest port on the Black Sea. There Red sailors and soldiers, cut off from help by land, were prepared to defend the port of more than 600,000 persons to the very end.

Farther north, the Red Army battled to save Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine, on the west bank of the Dnieper.

Fighting was reported raging in pouring rain on the central front, with Russian counterattacks gaining ground and Russian units routing a German infantry division. It was said at least 3,000 members of the division had been killed.

Britain Rents Railroads; Plan Curbs Food Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—The British Government's decision to "hire" Britain's railroads for the war's duration and for at least one year afterward at an annual rent of £43,000,000 though falling short of nationalization, is nevertheless generally considered an important step toward the goal of state ownership.

The most interesting feature of the new scheme is that the Government is extending to the railways the plan of price stabilization already in operation for other necessities directly affecting the cost of living, such as food.

In shouldering full responsibility for the finances of the railways, the Government will meet any losses incurred through increased cost of running the railways not by increased fares and freights but by subsidies.

Living Costs Affected

Already since the beginning of the war the railroads have been controlled by the Government. But they have still managed their own finances with the Government guarantee of minimum earnings and the State taking a share of the profits above a fixed maximum.

Under this arrangement rail companies were allowed to increase fares and rates to meet running costs.

Two such increases made in the past year contributed to the rising cost of living, and thus the existing arrangement with the rail companies was seen working contrary to Government policy of keeping down living costs.

The demand for nationalization of rail transport, which has been widely voiced for some years, consequently became more vociferous and has led to the present compromise.

State Ownership Issue

What are the prospects of the present scheme being retained after the war or of complete ownership and running by the State being adopted?

The scheme just announced is no guarantee of the new policy being continued. For a similar sort of scheme was operated in the World War, but the railways were given back into the charge of private companies in 1921.

Since then there has been much progress toward unification of rail transport. Numerous individual companies have been reduced to the "Big Four," together with the London Passenger Transport System which is a form of State-controlled administration, but with a private stake through shareholders who draw modest dividends.

Increased Public Support

Perhaps the chief basis for thinking that a form of State ownership of railways will be continued after the war is that the case for nationalization is receiving increasing public support. Working of the present scheme will be another valuable experience in nationalization.

There is recognition among all parties in Parliament, too, that unification and planning are more needed in transport than in almost any other industry.

And as planning is generally seen as the vital key to postwar reconstruction, there is determination not to let slip again the chance of turning the railways into one true public utility service.

The Government policy of price-fixing has now been extended to rail transport. This policy aims at pegging living costs, opposing wage increases, and thereby checking the vicious spiral of inflation.

It is a policy which has persuaded Mr. Ernest Bevin, former trade union leader and now Minister of Labor, to make an urgent appeal to British labor not to press for fuller pay envelopes.

Mr. Bevin admitted at the recent trade union conference at Llandudno, Wales, that he had been converted since he took Cabinet office. His chief concern a year ago had been to keep wages up to the price level. Now for the sake of the war effort he looked at it the other way round—to keep living costs down to the present wage scale.

Good Results Seen

Mr. Bevin, like other members of the Cabinet, now believes that this policy is in the best wartime interests of labor. He and his colleagues contend that the Government is succeeding and as evidence point to the fact that the cost of living actually fell one point in the three months ending Aug. 1 this year.

The housewife and the man in the street, however, sometimes wonder how they work out these figures, as they do not always seem to tally with household accounts.

In particular there has been considerable concern over increased traveling costs. So there is considerable public satisfaction now the fares and freights are to be stabilized.

Rise in Rail Shares

There is certain amount of criticism here of the agrement between the Government and the railways on the grounds of overgenerosity to the shareholders.

The steady rise in the price of rail shares on the Stock Exchange in past weeks in anticipation of the agrement, and the sharp initial spurt this morning might suggest some justification for this criticism.

On the other hand it needs to be pointed out how small is the average interest return on the vast sums of public money invested in railroads. On the total capital of £1,100,000,000 in railways the average interest is only about 3 per cent. The largest holding—the London, Midland, and Scottish Ordinary—has paid lately 1½ per cent.

Many Small Investors

Nevertheless some critics still persist that railway dividends have increased slightly as a result of the war and this they contend is wrong pilicy.

Against this can be balanced the small relief afforded to countless little investors whose savings were often put in railroads.

The rapidly growing taxation has hit them harder than almost anyone in this war. Retired people, governesses, and widows have no cost of living bonus added onto their small dividends.

There are some complicated aspects of the new agreement such as the question war damage and compensation for extra wartime strain on the railroads. These and other matters will be clarified when Parliament discusses the measure at an early date, but it will be shown in the House of Commons that the majority of the people's representatives see the railway future clearly along the lines of nationalization, and as such the chief postwar concern will be the rates at which the Government shall buy the railways from the shareholders.

Britain Now Getting More Than Half U. S. Tank Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—On an average, considerably more than half of American tank production has been going to Britain under the Lease-Lend program, it was learned today, and the total of light and medium tanks turned over to the British today is about 500.

Most of the vehicles have been going to forces in the Middle East and very few have reached the British Isles. Distribution is entirely within control of the British since American interest ends, it was said, when the tanks are turned over to them.

The ponderous armored fighting machines so far produced in this country fall into two categories—light tanks of about 13 tons and medium tanks of approximately 28 tons. American heavy tank production is not yet under way.

The British, according to reports in military circles here, have found American tanks to be sturdy battle pieces capable of withstanding terrific fighting such as that to which some were subjected in Libya.

Britain not only has its soldiers at home to equip, it was pointed out, but also its armies in India, the Middle East, and in the Far East at Singapore.

Industrial Mission

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Office announced today that a British industrialist mission would go to the United States in September at the invitation of the Office of Production Management to visit defense plants.

The mission members will be: F. C. Braby, C. K. F. Hague, C. P. Lister and J. S. Turner, representing management; and A. A. H. Findlay, G. A. Isaacs, J. Kaylor, and W. Lawther, representing labor.

More Arms Vital

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—British and American war production, moving at its present capacity, will be unable to meet the demands for equipment on the present fighting fronts and the calls from other nations for arms, informed persons said today.

The strategy of the war is more and more based on production and the need is intensified by the Soviet losses of raw material and heavy industrial plants as the result of German drives in the southern Ukraine.

The demands of Russia and other nations go all the way from fighter aircraft and heavy tanks to bayonets and tent pegs, it is now disclosed.

Russia and China are making the most urgent appeals of the present belligerents for supplies, it was said, but other nations asking immediate aid in bolstering their armaments include the Netherlands East Indies, the Malay States, Turkey, and Portugal.

None of these latter is a belligerent but most are to be classed as "probables," informed sources said.

Tallinn in Estonia Has Strong Medieval Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tallinn, capital city of the Sovietized former Republic of Estonia, was an outpost of German business activities until Hitler's 1939 order to all east Baltic Germans to go home to the Reich.

Thousands of German merchants, artisans, and industrialists were evacuated so hastily from Tallinn and other Estonian cities in answer to Hitler's repatriation call, that, as news reports stated, it was expected they would not have time to pay their Estonian taxes, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

From the belfry of St. Olaf's 470-foot steeple in Tallinn, one can look 50 miles across the Gulf of Finland, on a clear day, to the islands and shores near Helsingfors, the Finnish capital. Close below, he would see the electric cranes, warehouses, grain elevators, and refrigeration plants of one of the busiest Baltic ports, which icebreakers keep open even through the severest winters.

As a peacetime visitor looked out over the walls, towers, churches, and forts which give Tallinn a strong medieval flavor even today, he might hear the whistle of a train, perhaps pulling out for Leningrad, 200 miles to the east, or see an airliner circling for a landing after a flight from Riga, 170 miles to the south.

He certainly would seek out the old towers known as "Kiek-in-de-Kök" ("Peep-Into-the-Kitchen") and "Stout Margaret"; the cone-capped towers and arched gates of the ancient town walls; the cluster of churches and fortifications on Castle Hill; the parks built up around the moats where swans glide; the narrow, cobbled streets of the old section. He would find women punching trolley tickets and selling newspapers in Tallinn.

Estonia's first city is a blend of many nations' building efforts. Danes, Swedes, Germans, and Russians all had a hand in shaping Tallinn to its present-day appearance. In the more spacious modern part of Tallinn there are high, many-windowed structures typical of the mid-twentieth century.

Through Tallinn, in stable times, passes roughly three-quarters of all Estonia's commerce. Outbound ships and trains carry away textiles, timber, cellulose, cereals, cement, flax, meat and dairy products. In exchange, merchants import cotton, coal, sugar, machinery, and steel.

Before the World War of 1914-18 which gave Estonia independence, Tallinn was an important Russian port. During the Middle Ages it was one of the Hanseatic League's most flourishing centers.

Vlademar the Victorious, a Danish King, built the original castle in the thirteenth century on Tallinn's site, naming it Reval for a local tribe known as the Revele. But the people called it "Taanilinn," which means "Danish Castle." When the Estonian Republic was created in 1918, the city's name was changed from Reval to Tallinn.

Tallinn's violent history features conquest and reconquest by Baltic tribes, by Germans, Swedes, Danes, and Russians. In the World War it was occupied by German troops and later was threatened by the Red Army of Russia. Tallinn's population during the last few years has been about 145,000.

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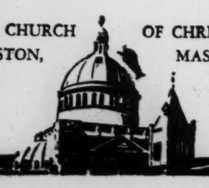

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Vichy Exiles Parliament But 'Offices' Stay Behind

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 29 (AP)—The authoritarian Vichy regime today exiled the shadow of the French Parliament to the tiny watering place of Chatel-Guyon les Bains, 45 miles away, but saved the face of constitutionalism by leaving the sign over the door of Parliamentary headquarters here.

A decree in the Official Journal ordered removal of "offices and legislative, administrative and secretarial services" of Parliament, forbade legislative activities in Vichy, but permitted the name to remain on the Allier Apartments here because the Constitution of the Third Republic requires that Parliament sit only in the Capital.

Thus Vichy complied with the letter of the law and quelled the teapot tempest which had arisen when the transfer was first disclosed.

Marshal Pétain has ordered salaries of Parliament members suspended two days hence. This the membership accepted with what they called "quiet dignity," but the removal from Vichy was protested, mainly as a reminder that technically the present regime was operating under a mandate from Parliament.

Most of France had scarcely realized this, and to help the world forget it the regime has been letting the Senators and Deputies pretty much alone.

The fact is, however, that even though the Parliament during the war extended its term without an election and has not operated under the Pétain Government, it did authorize the present regime and was promised that it would not be abolished without its consent.

Many Anti-Nazis

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Laval-Deat assassination attempt and the consequent search for the political antecedents of assassin Paul Colette has turned up a significant story of French opposition to collaboration with Germany.

Movements opposed to collaboration, listed in an effort to guess M. Colette's connections are:

Communists—Given the blame for most of the present disorders.

Royalists—Whose slogan "France and France Alone" has been attacked by the press of German-occupied Paris as anti-collaborationist.

De Gaullists—The Free French groups, whose position received new attention with disclosure that M. Colette had been in England after Dunkirk and his admission that he is a de Gaulle follower.

The Rightist Party of Col. François de la Rocque—Banned in the occupied zone. It has been disclosed that M. Colette joined this Croix de Feu in 1938, and it was recalled that Colonel de la Rocque had been arrested by German authorities on a visit to Occupied France early in the year.

Altogether, it is evident that the collaborationists have their hands full.

Accomplices Sought

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP)—Police pressed a thorough search for possible accomplices in the assassination attempt against former Premier Pierre Laval. Complete investigations of each of the statements made by Paul Colette, charged with being the assassin, were also carried out.

Three armed anti-Soviet volunteers arrested yesterday were still held.

Authorities suspected that others like M. Colette, may have joined the anti-Bolshevist Legion solely to get close enough to French leaders favoring collaboration with Germany to harm them.

It was learned that young Colette at least formerly was a member of the Fascist Croix de Feu Party of Col. Francois de La Rocque. Furthermore there has been no proof that he had switched over to the Communist Party.

An investigation of the Caen home of M. Colette, was said to have disclosed that he had fought side-by-side with British troops at Dunkirk and had been evacuated with them to England. He was reported to have tried to return to England recently, presumably to join the Free French forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle. How he got back to France in the first place was not explained.

An investigation was carried out at M. Colette's home and relatives were summoned to a local police station for questioning.

It was announced that M. Colette will be tried by the new "Red" Section of the Appellate Court, set up especially to try Communists, and that the investigation of the assassination attempt still will be aimed to uncovering possible Communist links.

The presence of German military police at indictment proceedings last night was unexplained. They cross-examined M. Colette closely, although theoretically the new court takes its cases out of the hands of the German authorities and the Germans issued a statement indicating that the shooting was an affair to be settled among the Frenchmen alone.

The Vichy Ambassador to the occupied zone, Fernand de Brinon, attacked the American press and radio today in connection with the Laval-Deat assassination attempt.

He said in a radiocast that "the stirring up of Moscow, London, and Boston radios had done their work" in bringing about the shooting.

Douglas Schneider, co-ordinator of news radiocasting for WRUL, powerful Boston short-wave radio station, said today that its "good will" radiocasts to France were only "aimed to give the full news" including German as well as British and Russian communiqués.

Weygand Out?

LONDON, Aug. 29 (CP)—Gen. Charles Huntziger, War Minister in the Vichy Cabinet, will take over command of the Vichy troops in French North Africa soon, the British Broadcasting Corporation said today. The post has hitherto been held by Gen. Maxime Weygand.

Fadden Australian Premier; Menzies' Course Uncertain

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Arthur W. Fadden was today sworn in as Prime Minister of Australia. He is a member of the Country Party and is therefore the second Prime Minister that party has produced, as the smaller party of the coalition with the United Australia Party.

Whether the retiring Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies, will now go to London to represent the Commonwealth, seemed uncertain, although a Reuters dispatch from Canberra said it had official information that Mr. Menzies had decided not to go.

Mr. Menzies was said to have told the Cabinet that he was not a candidate for the post and would decline even if asked by unanimous vote to accept.

Mr. Menzies, who has been engaged in a prolonged quarrel with the Labor Party over his desire to go to London, resigned yesterday, and Mr. Fadden, the Deputy Prime Minister, was immediately chosen to succeed him.

Mr. Fadden was elected unanimously at a joint meeting of the United Australian Party and the Country Party.

Earlier the British and Australian Governments had agreed that an Australian Minister other than the Prime Minister would go to London to represent Australia in Empire war councils. Whether this would be Mr. Menzies, now that he is an ordinary Minister, was a much-discussed question.

The crisis arose when Mr. Menzies announced he was going to London. The Labor Party, not represented in the Government, objected, turned down a proposal from the Government that it join the Cabinet, and called for Mr. Menzies' resignation.

In announcing his resignation, Mr. Menzies said:

"In frank discussions with my Cabinet colleagues, I found they feel I am not popular with large sections of the press and people and that this unpopularity handicaps the effectiveness of the Government," Mr. Menzies said.

"It is not for me to judge the matter, except I believe that by relinquishing the leadership it offers the prospect of unity in the Government ranks. The only stipulation was that the parties give wholehearted support to Mr. Fadden, which the parties accepted unanimously.

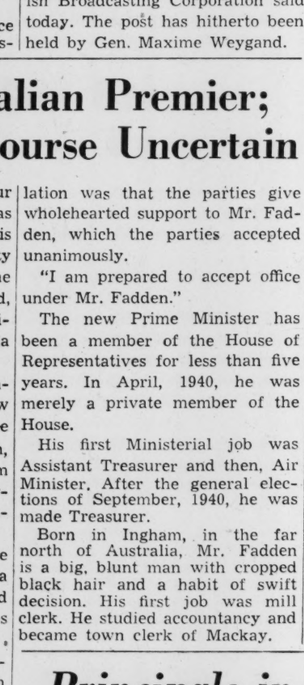
"I am prepared to accept office under Mr. Fadden."

The new Prime Minister has been a member of the House of Representatives for less than five years. In April, 1940, he was merely a private member of the House.

His first Ministerial job was Assistant Treasurer and then, Air Minister. After the general elections of September, 1940, he was made Treasurer.

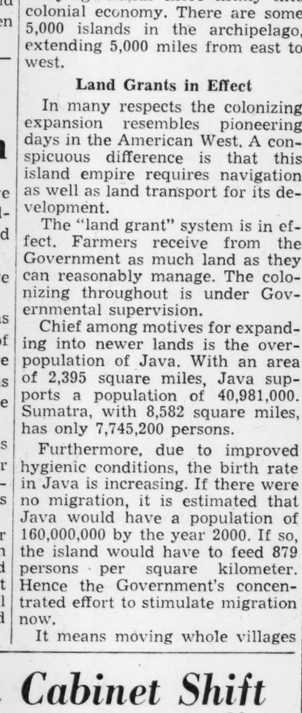
Born in Ingham, in the far north of Australia, Mr. Fadden is a big, blunt man with cropped black hair and a habit of swift decision. His first job was mill clerk. He studied accountancy and became town clerk of Mackay.

Principals in Cabinet Shift



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Robert Menzies
Ex-Australian Prime Minister



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A. W. Fadden
New Prime Minister

The Netherlands Indies, Rich, Strategic, Coveted Isles of Far East

By a Staff Artist

Three Powers Possess Naval Bases in Pacific Area Whose Resources Are Vital to Defense

Dutch Develop Indies Islands; Concessions to Japan Refused

Fabulously rich in oil, rubber, tin, and other strategic resources, the Netherlands East Indies occupy a vital position in the tense Far East. Japan openly covets these islands. The colonial administrators have astutely resisted Japanese demands. Latest basic developments in the islands are presented in three articles, of which this is the second.

By Vanya Oakes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies—Pressed by Japanese demands for concessions to develop outlying islands of its vast archipelago, the Netherlands Indies refused and is now actively colonizing on its own.

Actually the far-sighted colonization plan, known as "Kolonisatie," has been in operation for years. Recent events have given it urgency.

Sumatra, major region of activity, lies opposite Singapore and the Straits of Malacca. Only 50 miles of water separate Sumatra from Malaya, where Britain is marshaling Imperial forces to stem Japan's drive into the South Seas.

Defense, as well as future economic development, therefore spurs the endeavor to integrate outlying islands more firmly into colonial economy. There are some 5,000 islands in the archipelago, extending 5,000 miles from east to west.

Land Grants in Effect

In many respects the colonizing expansion resembles pioneering days in the American West. A conspicuous difference is that this island empire requires navigation as well as land transport for its development.

The "land grant" system is in effect. Farmers receive from the Government as much land as they can reasonably manage. The colonizing throughout is under Governmental supervision.

Chief among motives for expanding into newer lands is the overpopulation of Java. With an area of 2,395 square miles, Java supports a population of 40,981,000. Sumatra, with 8,582 square miles, has only 7,745,200 persons.

Furthermore, due to improved hygienic conditions, the birth rate in Java is increasing. If there were no migration, it is estimated that Java would have a population of 160,000,000 by the year 2000. If so, the island would have to feed 879 persons per square kilometer. Hence the Government's concentrated effort to stimulate migration now.

It means moving whole villages—clearing jungle and forests—building roads and waterworks. Despite all these obstacles, a quarter of a million persons have been transferred from Java to Sumatra. More have been sent to some of the outer islands—1,550 to South Celebes, 1,500 to Borneo, and a small group to New Guinea.

Spasmodic attempts had been made for years to get the peasants to leave overcrowded Java, but it was not until the worldwide depression came ashore in 1931 that a serious effort was made to institute the present scheme. In these few years it has acquired an almost incredible momentum.

In 1936 there were 68,000 settlers. Now, only five years later, there are a quarter of a million. In 1939 there were 14,000 families transplanted, or 40,000 to 60,000 persons, and the plan is to increase the quota by 2,000 families yearly.

The settlers are pioneers in the hard sense of the word. They have nothing but the land, jungle and forest, land to be conquered before it can be made to yield. But settlers are given great assistance by the Government in the early stages of the battle. Free transportation is provided from their village in Java to the boat, across to Sumatra, and by bus to the allotted site.

Steps in Colonization

As soon as it is practicable in the "dessa," or village, a school is opened, where elementary education by native teachers is available, free.

But above all, the farmer is certain that he is going to fertile land. For the territory has been surveyed beforehand by agricultural experts, and catalogued as being suitable for this or that type of cultivation. Where necessary, dams and canals are constructed. Already the Government has spent between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 guilders (about $2,500,000 to $3,500,000), on irrigation projects for these new colonies.

Small loans are made available to tide the newcomers over until their first crop. But, unlike new undertakings in the Occident, the Javanese do not require financial assistance to any great extent. This is due to the communal system which operates generally in the peasant life of the Orient.

In effect, this mutual assistance is the working foundation of the colonization project. It is not as a rule altruism which makes the old settler willing to help the new. It is, rather, a scarcity of cash. Since there is not much ready money, service is repaid by service at some later date.

If settler A helps newcomer B to clear his ground and build his first hut during the slack season, he expects newcomer B to help gather the harvest, which will be ready before his own. The Government, accordingly, arranges to send new settlers only in the months before the harvest.

Then, too, there is a psychological reason why old settlers welcome the new. The Javanese are a sociable race. Life to them is not worth the trouble of working if each dessa cannot have its "wayang" of theatrical performances and shadow plays, and each its "gamelan" orchestra. As soon as the initial hardships are overcome, and food and shelter assured, these pastimes find their way into the everyday life of the community, as at home in Java.

Newcomers Welcomed

So a group of a few families, already established, welcomes new additions which will swell the community to a full-sized village. Then life can assume the pleasant, tuneful aspect of a Java village.

Great care is exercised in the selection of the settler. He must harbor no hidden vices; there must be no bad word about him in the village annals; he must be married. Yet he must not have too many small children.

Above all, he must be a "tani," an independent farmer, not one who simply makes a living as an agricultural day laborer; he must, in other words, have initiative. Finally, he and all his family must pass a physical examination before being accepted.

Cling to Ancestral Soil

The Government has worked out an extensive propaganda scheme to arouse interest among the farmers. Unless one has been among the Oriental people of the soil it is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of this task.

The peasant just does not want to leave the piece of land he has tilled thus far, which his father before him, and his father's father, tilled. He will agree affably with every argument presented . . . that the soil needs a rest, the output has not been so good the past few years . . . Oh, yes, it is true that there are too many mouths to feed on this small piece of land . . . Oh, yes, it would be fine to have 20 times as much land in Sumatra . . . And he still clings stubbornly to his piece of overworked ground.

The Government is combating this instinctive antagonism in many ways. There are textbooks in the schools; buses patrol the countryside with movies showing village life in the colonies; and village chiefs have gaily colored calendars with ingenious slogans, there for all to see. The regents of the districts receive quarterly bulletins, and railway stations display the most inviting posters; not one station from Batavia to Surabaya is without the word Kolonisatie.

Living Cost Bonus in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (CP)—Members of the Public Service of Canada earning less than $2,100 a year, and all manual workers regardless of remuneration, will receive a cost of living bonus effective Aug. 1, it was announced Aug. 27.

The order-in-council authorizing payment of the bonus makes a distinction between employees earning less than $1,296 a year and those earning between that amount and $2,100.

In the case of full-time employees earning under $1,296 and all part-time employees the bonus will be paid on a percentage basis and will be one per cent of the employee's total remuneration for each one per cent increase in the cost of living over the base period, August, 1939.

In the case of other employees the bonus will be at a flat rate of 25 cents a week for each rise of one per cent in the cost of living and at the present level will amount to $11.91 per month.

The order-in-council defines the Public Service of Canada as excluding the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Bank of Canada, the Naval, Military and Air Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Civil service officials estimated that about 85,000 Dominion Government employees from coast to coast will qualify for bonus payments.

Boomerang

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Aug. 29 (CP)—Five married employees of the near-by municipality of Saanich, recently granted a $5 cost of living bonus, are going to ask the Municipal Council to take back the raise—and they have their reasons.

The employees found that the increase raised their salaries to $105 a month—thus making them liable for national defense tax. In addition, their superannuation assessment was increased by 20 cents.

The way they figured it out they would be making 20 cents less per month than before they got the raise.

RAF Fliers to Train At Grosse Ile Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The Grosse Ile naval air training base has been turned over to the British Government for the training of Royal Air Force fliers, with a contingent of about 90 RAF men, according to Lieut. Commander R. C. Young, base commander.

This is the first U. S. Navy base to be turned over for the exclusive training of British fliers. American officers now stationed at Grosse Ile will remain to train the RAF men, who will undergo the same training as United States Navy recruits. After completing their preliminary training here, they will be sent to Pensacola, Fla., and other United States Navy schools for advanced training along with American fliers.

Preliminary training of American fliers formerly carried out at Grosse Ile will be transferred to other bases. The base covers 460 acres and has two hangars, with a third under construction. It was said that a "large number" of new planes are expected in the near future.

Occupation of Iran by Allies Forces Turks to Decide Ties

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 28 delayed (AP) — The United States Minister Louis G. Dreyfus Jr., delivered to the Foreign Office today an official denial of a report that President Roosevelt gave approval to Britain's Iranian policy or discussed Iran with British Prime Minister Churchill before the invasion began.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29 — The speedy occupation of Iran places the Allies squarely at the keypoint where East meets West.

It opens up a new land front at a point where the Allies can bring increasing power to bear as supplies come out of the factories of the democracies.

The new situation swings a heavy responsibility onto Turkey, which now has Germans massed along European frontiers, Russians appoaching via Iran from the north, and the British coming up across Iran from the southeast.

If the Turks implement their avowal to defend their territorial integrity and the Germans carry their present blackmailing moves to a point where this integrity is assailed, the British and Russians are now in a position to render immediate assistance, with clear supply lines down to the Persian Gulf as well as eastward and westward to some of their mainsprings of military power.

Heavy Pressure by Nazis

Nazi pressure appears to be hastening the Turks toward quick decisions. They are apparently being asked to permit passage of German troops to attack the Allies in the Near East, it is said, and further reports not yet confirmed indicate that the Turks are also to be asked to expel all Britons and Russians in the country and to concede facilities for German transport ships through Turkish territorial waters in the Black Sea.

In Iran, as in Irak, the promptness of British military action left the Nazi "fifth column" in midair, with the German Army too far away to profit by their assistance.

Although the British and Russians had nothing to gain from handling the feeble Iranian opposition more roughly than absolutely necessary, they had not the same considerations for caution that they had in Syria, and the businesslike method of their advance is held to have been a great factor in prompting the new Iranian Government to order to cease fire so soon.

Refused Additional Time

When British-Indian troops, pushing on from Shahabad were met Aug. 28 by a flag of truce from the Iranian Army, which had retired to Kermanshah, their commanders refused pointblank to allow the Iranian leader until Sept. 1 to withdraw his forces and surrender the town.

From information gleaned from prisoners the British knew that the Nazis in Kermanshah had been advising the Iranians on defense plans and they ordered the withdrawal to start immediately.

It had been noticed, too, that two of the anti-tank guns captured on the previous day intact with ammunition were of the latest Skoda manufacture.

In the southern sector where the Indian infantry advanced along both banks of the Karun River under cover of Royal Air Force protection, the Allied advanced troops were followed by supply wagons carrying 700 tons of wheat for the use of Iranians in occupied areas where it is reported the Iranian troops, short of rations, had been begging for food from the inhabitants who haven't enough for themselves, owing to the country-wide shortage of foodstuffs.

Although the British action has been criticized in Turkey, it must be recognized there as a matter of immediate concern that the war has shown nations in the path of the warring countries have only three courses open to them:

They can become an Axis protectorate the way Denmark and Indo-China have done; they can fight and be defeated by Nazis as were France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece and others; or they can submit to being occupied by the Allies to prevent Axis powers using them as base for further aggression as have been Syria, Irak and Iceland.

Turks know now, however, that if they decide to fight the Nazis, the British are in far better position to implement their promises of assistance than before, since Allied lines of direct connection to Turkey are assured.

In India, the welcome given to developments in Iran shows that the long-range danger of the situation has been well appreciated.

Meanwhile the Allies' immediate gains from the three-day campaign in Iran are considerable. One of the world's largest oil refineries at Abadan is intact in their hands. The Iran fleet and several Axis freighters have been captured.

Russian and British troops are actually in contact for the first time, according to Ankara reports, and from the same source it is said that all of the Iranian transport system is to be put at the Allies' disposal as part of the armistice terms, in return for compensation for loss of lives and property, a financial loan, a guarantee of independence, and withdrawal of the investing forces directly the military situation permits.

Iranians are also expected to be required to hand over Nazi "fifth columnists" and to adopt a policy that is generally helpful to the Allies.

It is stated in Ankara that Iranians asked the Nazis to help them against the British and Russian invasion, but the answer was that aid was impossible in the present circumstances.

Canada Plans Week Devoted To Democracy

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 29 (CP)—Setting aside of the week Sept. 10 to 17 as a "week of reconsecration of the Canadian people to the democratic cause against Nazi tyranny," was announced today by War Services Minister J. Thorson.

Reconsecration week will mark the beginning of the third year of Canada's participation in the war.

Mr. Thorson said the Government has proclaimed reconsecration week "in national honor for those who on land, on the sea, and in the air are the defenders of our country, and in proud memory for those valiant hearts who have gone out from among us in the most previous of all sacrifices for our common freedom."

Likewise, he added, the week is proclaimed as "one of reconsecration of our lives and possessions, of everything we have and everything we are, for the principles which, under divine providence, have been our stay and help in the past, to the end that torment may be lifted from men's hearts and peace and safety come for all nations and peoples."

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and other Ministers will speak during the week in a series of talks over a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation national hookup.

'Spirit of France' Typified by Fires In Unoccupied Zone

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 29 (AP)—The spirit of France's fallen war heroes was symbolically given a new home in the Unoccupied Zone yesterday as Marshal Pétain in a stirring ceremony lit a new undying flame with fire brought indirectly from that burning on the Unknown Soldier's Tomb beneath the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

It originally was planned to use fire smuggled for that purpose across the demarcation line. But at the last moment it was decided to take it from the Toulouse monument which long has had a fire from the same source.

The French Veterans Legion was in charge of the ceremony. After the ceremony, the first few of 20,000 relay runners left bearing torches by which flames will be lit throughout the Unoccupied Region in the next three days. The flames also will be taken to Corsica and North Africa by plane.

Nazi Women Lax In Heiling Hitler

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP)—The customary nod of the head and fluttering of the eyelashes is "a painful and disrespectful" acknowledgment by women of the greeting "Heil Hitler," the official news agency complained Aug. 27.

Referring to women "who have lead in their arms" and do not respond by raising the right arm, the agency said:

"Germans today greet one another with the Hitler salutation. There is no other greeting. Whoever doesn't greet in the German way excludes himself from the national community of Nazi Germany."

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Chilean Coal Miners Found Largely Red

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The report of Gen. Jorge Berguño on labor conditions in Chile's coal mines is big news in Chile. Big news because, although condemning regional labor conditions under the existing leftist regime, the report has been accepted as a basis for action by President Aguirre, who appointed the soldier as his special observer in the coal industry.

There is no mistaking the tenor of the general's report: He finds a "revolutionary clime" exists in the colliery district.

"The Communist Party," he says, "affiliated to the Third International and employing criminal methods, practically controls all life and work. . . . Labor bossism and the extortion of political extremists must be eliminated . . . and the principle of authority re-established to increase production."

The quotations were interpreted in some quarters as the superficial reactions of an army "diehard." But General Berguño, in a 250-page report, is revealed as not greatly admiring the existing capitalistic control of the industry. He recommends "immediate and permanent control by the State." As for the Government, he demands conversion of the Labor Ministry from a political into a purely technical organization.

The background of the report is the story of a descending production graph. Chile is one of the few South American countries with extensive and rich coal deposits, yet it cannot meet its own requirements. Just now it wants a minimum of 2,000,000 tons but production lags behind this figure. The Aguirre Government, industrially progressive, has undertaken an ambitious development program. Its fulfillment depends largely on the coal miners.

Inauguration of rationing and the necessity of imports brought matters to a climax. Señor Aguirre himself visited the mines and told the men to "drink less and work more." He established a "dry zone," increased family allowances for married miners and gave more State social services.

As there was no perceptible increase in production, the President turned to the army as a proved source of disciplined and impartial co-operation with his regime. General Berguño was picked to go to the colliery district — a compact coastal area around Concepción — and find out what was wrong.

He lived in and around the mines for more than a month, at times officially, other times incognito. He went down the pits, attended syndicate meetings, dined with master and man. His report was that of a soldier.

In criticising the labor unions, the General said he found the officials were more interested in the Communist Party and politics than in the welfare of the members. Production was deliberately slowed down to create a state of chaos in the industry, he considered. Employers had lost authority and the police appeared afraid.

The remedy, in his opinion, lies in the appointment of genuine delegates of labor through the Government and the re-establishment of the principle of authority. He recommends that insubordination be treated as "treason" and strike promotion be subjected to the law for the inerior safety of the State.

As to the miners themselves, the General is convinced that these can be redeemed as happy, productive and patriotic citizens of the State. The collieries must be converted into an effective dry zone, because at present there are copious supplies of contraband liquor. New social services are desirable, as is encouragement to workers' families to take a pride in their homes. Payment by production premiums to supplement standard wage rates is recommended but special rewards for punctuality are deemed a slur on the dignity of the worker.

Can Reliefers of California Help Selves in Defense Jobs?

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The newest scenes in California's tempestuous drama of public relief, which has a permanent billing, it seems, have just been rehearsed. They might be titled "Politics Unlimited." The plot is framed about the mystery, "Who is going to pay for relief? The State? The counties? Both? Or, is there going to be any relief?"

The State Legislature provided the suspense theme when it adjourned without action on the relief question, having successfully blocked Gov. Culbert L. Olson's $38,000,000 relief plans for the biennium, annihilating his State Relief Administration which had been subject to serious criticism.

Supervisors Turned Down

Following this inaction, which meant complete withdrawal of the State and State funds from public unemployment relief, the counties became disturbed at their new responsibilities and costs. When the State Supervisors' Association, composed of members of county boards of supervisors, met in San Francisco recently the directors requested a special legislative session to settle the relief issue. They proposed a "little WPA" in which the State would finance work projects at a cost estimated at $15,000,000 yearly and the counties would sponsor them.

In refusing the supervisors' request, Governor Olson seemed to ask, Why do it? especially since the Legislature blocked any relief plans he proposed at the regular session Furthermore, California is enjoying an employment and industrial boon, Governor Olson assured the supervisors. There will soon be a need for 75,000 more workers, he said. He called attention to a Federal appropriation for training workers for jobs. Why can't relief clients learn skills sufficient to employ them in this vast industrial program? The problem, according to Governor Olson, is employment and not unemployment.

Although implying he would call the Legislature to deal with relief if the public welfare situation became acute, the Governor left the problem right where the supervisors found it—in their laps. To some of the smaller counties this means no immediate problem. To the metropolitan counties—Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Alameda —it is a problem of increase in tax rates ranging from 8 to 15 cents. To San Francisco, for instance, it means an expenditure of about $80,000 a month at August welfare figures.

Too Optimistic About Jobs?

Roger Jessups, Los Angeles County Supervisor, reflected the attitude of some of the supervisors when he declared, "Let us take Governor Olson at his word. Let us tell our relief clients to go to the State Employment Office and get those jobs. I'll not vote any more money as long as there are 75,000 jobs open."

In San Francisco, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, looking at the City's estimate that it would need to provide for 2,400 relief clients, declared he believed Governor Olson was overoptimistic on the matter of relief and that eventually a special legislative session to handle the problem would be necessary.

Some supervisors, such as John Anson Ford of Los Angeles County, took the position that the supervisors could not dodge their responsibility to care for the indigent, even if the State did dodge the issue.

Playing a part in Governor Olson's decision to sidetrack relief for the moment is his disclosure that county assessed valuations for 1941 taxes had increased $217,000,000 over last fiscal year, indicating an additional revenue of $9,000,000 to the counties.

Taking a late vacation?

Many hotels and resorts are extending their season into the fall, so many are vacationing in the crisp days of early autumn. Plan now to make the most of that late vacation at some shore or mountain resort.

READ HOTEL AND TRAVEL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Isolation Group Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29—Prof. James H. Sheldon, Chairman of the Board of the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League and former member of the Boston University faculty, yesterday accused the America First Committee of being "a front for Adolf Hitler," adding that several of the Committee's directors headed companies which have big economic stakes in Germany.

Speaking to the forty-sixth annual convention of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Professor Sheldon declared that Charles A. Lindbergh, leading speaker for the isolationist committee, had several times refused requests made to him by the Anti-Nazi League that he denounce Hitler and his persecution of political and racial minorities.

He charged Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, with seeking to slur American Jews in advocating an investigation of alleged war propaganda in American motion picture productions.

"It is not necessary to analyze the literature of the America First Committee to discover within it the innuendoes against the Jews, the attacks upon the democratic leaders in America and England, and the other signs of the regular Hitler 'line,'" Professor Sheldon said.

"It is not necessary to point to the number of prominent directors of the Committee who head companies which have tremendous economic stakes in Germany. To prove that the America First Committee is a front for Hitler it is only necessary to go to one of its meetings."

Professor Sheldon said he counter more than 30 "boos" when names of democratic leaders in the United States and Britain were mentioned at a meeting of the America First Committee in Carnegie Hall last week, but said the mention of Hitler was greeted with silence.

"Repeatedly the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League has asked Lindbergh to denounce Hitler or at least to denounce his persecution of political, racial, and religious minorities," he added, "but not once to date has Lindbergh opened his mouth on this point.

"I say to you that this is sufficient evidence, and on the basis of this evidence I now charge that the America First Committee is nothing more or less than a thinly disguised front for Hitler and the dissemination of the Nazi 'line' in America."

Four Fifths of World in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Two years after Germany invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, war has spread to 26 Nations where about four fifths of the world's people live, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. The countries and their possessions involved in hostilities have a population totaling more than 1,700,000,000.

"The United States and the other American Republics are the only sizable portions of the world which are not active belligerents," the bulletin adds. "Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Eire, Sweden, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan are the principal nonbelligerents in Europe and Asia.

"The 26 Countries directly affected are as follows: Great Britain and its Empire, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France and its Empire, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy and its African possessions, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Manchukuo, the Netherlands and its colonies, Norway, Poland, Rumania, the U. S. S. R., and Yugoslavia.

"Syria and the other Levant States which British troops invaded are included in the French Empire, because they were under a League of Nations mandate to France. Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Ethiopia were not listed separately, because they had been absorbed before the outbreak of war in 1939. Iceland was not listed, for it has not been the scene of actual fighting. Conversely, Egypt was included even though nominally neutral, as there has been fighting within its borders."

Retired Judge Davis Not Under Trial Again

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (AP)—A spokesman in the United States Attorney's office here said today the Government will not try retired United States Circuit Court Judge J. Warren Davis and Morgan S. Kaufman, Scranton Attorney, a third time "because the Government already is in the hole for more than $10,000 for their first two trials."

Both of the previous trials wound up with the jury failing to agree.

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Horsepower in Air Seen Settling War

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (AP)—Control of the air is based on horsepower, and horsepower will settle the war in Europe, says Col. Charles Sweeny, commander and founder of the Eagle Squadron.

"At the start of the war," said Colonel Sweeny in an interview, "the German Messerschmitt 109 had 600 horsepower. Now it has 1,350. Our own planes are developing 2,000 horsepower and over."

Colonel Sweeny, on an inspection tour of Royal Air Force training facilities here, said Britain had regained control of the Channel. Enemy planes seldom venture more than a few miles beyond the British border, and German planes now must base themselves 25 miles or more inland from the French coast.

There are three fighter Eagle Squadrons of about 25 men each, with a bomber squadron now in formation, said Colonel Sweeny. There are 163 American pilots in England now, most of them in British squadrons, and 412 more men in training.

Labor Dislocation Due for Discussion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, invited 17 representatives of American Federation of Labor unions in the paper and pulp industry today to meet here Sept. 4 and discuss problbems arising from the curtailment of some materials used by the industry.

Volunteer Service Chief

International

Red Cross Inspection in London

Mrs. Dwight Davis, national director of the volunteer special services of the American Red Cross, as she talked with a Red Cross despatch rider during an inspection at London headquarters recently. Mrs. Davis was in England for a short visit and inspected the Red Cross and St. John's war organization departments. She has returned to the United States.

Combat False War Rumors, Red Cross Leader Advises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight Davis, Director of the American Red Cross Voluntary Services, said that every American woman can help strengthen national defense by combating wild rumors which weaken morale.

Mrs. Davis suggested that if a woman hears a rumor she should say to the person telling her: "Would you be willing to put that in writing so I can check it?"

That would put a surprising brake on idle gossip, she said.

Mrs. Davis, slim, energetic head of 1,200,000 women enrolled in the Red Cross Voluntary Services, is back at her desk after an inspection trip to England to see how the British women are carrying on.

She said the three things that have depressed her the most since her return have been idle gossip, waste, and the jockeying for prominent position by women eager to help in the defense program.

There are not enough key jobs for every woman, and if there were, who would do the work? she asked. It is the work to be done that is so extremely important, she asserted.

American women, to be really effective in a civilian defense program, should be willing to submerge their identities in an organization for the common good, Mrs. Davis said.

She declared she was shocked at the waste of vital materials in this country after seeing what is being done in England. She related she visited salvage dumps, saw the collections of bones, waste paper, rags and old metal and then saw the products—airplane wing covering, clothes, blankets—made out of it. She indicated she was working on plans to set up salvage units in the Red Cross.

N. Y. Transit Dispute Quieter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—A more conciliatory attitude was seen here today to have been adopted by the City and the Transport Workers' Union in regard to the complaints of the union against the Board of Transportation's schedule of revised wage and hour rates, announced on Aug. 27, that would add $6,000,000 a year to operating costs.

Following a conference with Congress of Industrial Organizations and Transport Union officials in Washington, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia promised he would give "very careful consideration" to the workers' complaints, while John Santo, International Secretary-Treasurer of the union, one of those attending the Washington conference, declared it would be poor policy to call a strike.

The Mayor pledged that he would attempt to correct inequalities and errors in the new schedule, and said he would ask Arthur S. Meyer, Chairman of the State Board of Mediation, to become, as a private citizen, head of a three-man grievance board within the Board of Transportation.

Mr. Santo, speaking at a mass meeting of transit workers at the Manhattan Center last night, declared the thing to do was to wage a vigorous campaign to convince the Mayor, the Board of Transportation, the public and the taxpayers that the employees were entitled to better wages and to a wage schedule retroactive to July 1. The board's schedule becomes effective Sept. 1.

At the union meeting a resolution was adopted signifying the union's willingness to submit its retroactive pay demand to "any impartial tribunal." Spokesmen also appealed to Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to lend his good offices in an effort to smooth out the differences between the labor body and the City. Mr. Murray played a large part in negotiations that averted a general transit strike in June.

"Let's give the Mayor and ourselves a chance," Mr. Santo said, replying to isolated appeals for a strike. "If we call a strike it will affect basically the people of this city, but if we submit our case to the people I am sure they will admit the justice of our claims. We want $1,500,000 more, and that means only one more mill added to the tax rate."

Ottawa Government Decides to Resume Minister to Japan

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Appointment of Brig. W. W. Foster, District Officer commanding Military District No. 10 at Regina, Saskatchewan, as Canadian Minister to Japan will be announced soon, it was learned last night.

The Tokyo post has been vacant since December, 1938, when Radolph Bruce resigned for reasons of health.

A reliable informant said that the decision to send Brigadier Foster to Tokyo had been reached following Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's arrival last week in the United Kingdom.

The decision to send a new minister to Japan apparently was believed based on advice from the British Government and speculation was along two lines:

1. United Kingdom authorities may consider there is good ground for hope that the Pacific situation, brought about by Japan's expansionist moves, is about to become less critical; or

2. Britain may feel that the situation will become such that it will be advisable for her to break off diplomatic relations with Japan, in which case a Canadian Minister perhaps would be left in Tokyo, thereby providing a means of Empire contact with Japan—along the lines of the contact now being maintained through Canada with the government of Vichy France.

Planes' Fast Time To Honolulu

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP)—Three Douglas DC-3 land planes landed in Honolulu at 7:10 p. m. (PST) last night, completing the fastest trans-Pacific flight ever made by commercial airplanes, Matson Company officials reported.

The planes made the flight in 13 hours and 55 minutes, one hour and three minutes under the fastest time previously reported by Pan American Airways.

The Giant ships were ferried to Honolulu for use in the Hawaiian Islands by Inter-Island Airways.

Georgians Free In Peonage Case

MACON, Ga., Aug. 29 (AP)—Federal District Judge Bascom S. Deaver today denied a Government request for removal to Chicago of Hamilton McWhorter and W. T. Cunningham, Oglethorpe countians under indictment for conspiracy to hold Negroes in peonage.

The decision called for discharge of the defendants. Court attachés said this meant they were safe from further prosecution so long as they remained in the middle district of Georgia, over which Judge Deaver presides. Custom indicated the indictment would be dropped, the attachés added.

Judge Deaver said the indictment charged nothing but conspiracy, and that conspiracy had not been shown. His decision followed a hearing earlier this week.

Hotel Walkout Expected In San Francisco

By the Associated Press

Safely past one strike deadline, 28 major San Francisco hotels operated normally today, but the operators expected a walkout by their 3,000 employees, possibly as early as tonight.

The time originally set for the strike was 9:25 o'clock last night, but it passed without anything happening.

A final effort by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi to continue negotiations failed last night when American Federation of Labor union spokesmen walked out of a meeting in the Mayor's office as the climax to a stormy verbal exchange.

The A. F. of L. Culinary Workers and Bartenders Joint Board voted a walkout after lengthy contract negotiations that finally deadlocked in a dispute over the closed shop, wages, hours and vacations.

Under union demands, a hiring hall would be opened and a 100 per cent closed shop would be established. The hotelmen offered an 85 per cent closed shop.

There were 33 hotels involved until yesterday, when five withdrew from the hotel employers' organization after its directors invited such action by any member hotels not prepared to "go through a strike indefinitely."

Detroit—Normal operations at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation plant in suburban Ecorse were resumed after 1,500 workers, members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, returned to their jobs after staging a brief unauthorized walkout.

The work stoppage began when 1,500 employees, union officers said, interpreted a joint union-company notice that wage negotiations had been adjourned temporarily as meaning that conferences had collapsed.

Wage discussions had been under way since a S. W. O. C. strike last month ended in signing of a contract. At that time, Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey said the company had agreed to adjust wages to correspond to rates paid by competitors.

Great Lakes Steel, a division of National Steel Corporation, employs about 8,000 men.

Newark, N. J.—A group of 125 salaried workers of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearny, forming the Federal Employees Association, petitioned President Roosevelt to turn operation of the huge yards back to the company.

In telegrams to the President, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Congressmen and Federal and State officials, the Association urged that a "secret ballot be held of all present employees to determine the majority decision on the question which has led to Government operation of the plant.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen took over control of the shipyards for the Navy Aug. 24.

Speakers said petitions which expressed willingness to forego a demand for a modified closed shop were being circulated among hourly workers in a separate movement.

Officials of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (C. I. O.) which called a strike Aug. 7 at the Kearny yards and halted production on $493,000,000 in merchant and naval contracts, were not available for comment.

The yards employ 18,000.

Chicago—All hourly workers at Standard Oil Company of Indiana refineries will receive an increase of 10 cents an hour in their basic wage beginning Sept. 1.

The company also announced that wage and salary adjustments would be granted to salaried refinery workers and employees in the Sales Department and the general offices.

The announcement followed negotiations with employee representatives at refineries.

The company did not announce how many employees would benefit by the increase, or their existing basic wage.

Washington — Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Labor Department's wage and hour division, announced a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour would be established for all workers in the women's apparel industry effective Sept. 29. Wage and hour officials estimated the new minimum would increase the hourly wage rates of about 60,000 workers in that branch of the industry which has been operating under a 35-cent minimum.

Small-Plane Output Only for Defense

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—With particular emphasis on what it termed "home guard air defense," the Taylorcraft Aviation Corporation, producer of light airplanes, announced today its entire output after Sept. 1 would be devoted to defense purposes.

The company notified its distributors and dealers that planes hereafter would be manufactured only for uses related to defense, and included in a list of such uses was that of forming home guard units.

Uncounted in the aircraft output figures announced periodically by the Office of Production Management have been thousands of small planes manufactured annually by the United States light-plane industry.

Currently such aircraft are being used experimentally for messenger and liaison service in the Southern war games.

Decision to Seize Axis Ships Proves Americas Are United

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Concrete proof of Pan American Solidarity, going far beyond mere lip service to "good neighborliness," has been afforded by the unanimous decision of the 21 New World Republics to take over and use the 90 to 100 ships of Axis or Axis-dominated countries now tied up in American harbors.

Important both for its effect upon New World defense and because it proves the willingness of all Latin American countries to take a major anti-Axis step, the decision has been warmly welcomed by the United States Government.

Use of the ships was determined upon at a meeting of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee and was characterized by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Committee Chairman, as the most important Committee achievement since its establishment nearly two years ago.

Particularly significant is the fact that the Pan American ship policy received British approval before its acceptance, thereby giving additional proof of Latin American willingness to co-operate with the British anti-Axis effort.

U. S. to Aid Operation

Another significant feature of the agreement is the proviso that the United States Maritime Commission will aid such countries as have not sufficient facilities to operate the ships these countries so desire. The Commission has given such aid to the Republic of Panama whose large-scale acquisition of tankers and freighters soon after the outbreak of war gave it a fleet out of all proportion to the country's size, population and economic significance.

In fixing the ship policy, the representatives of the 21 American Republics agreed that the Axis ships would not be used in such a way as to release other ships for anti-British trade. It was this agreement that induced the British to waive the war rights which made the ships liable to seizure.

Uruguay Led the Way

The American Republics also agreed that the Axis and Axis-dominated owners of the ships would not receive compensation for the seizures until the war is over. This would prevent any addition to the Axis financial reserves in Latin America.

The present plan was first suggested by Uruguay, which has been particularly active in the anti-Axis field, and has been under discussion in the various American capitals since last winter.

Argentine adherence to the plan is especially welcomed here since Buenos Aires has shown unmistakable determination to move slowly in all anti-Axis developments. In times past, Argentina has been generally considered to be the prime obstacle to any 100 per cent New World stand against Germany and Italy.

The new willingness of the Argentines to participate in a move that will have direct and unfavorable consequences for the Axis is believed to have been partially caused by rising confidence in an ultimate British victory. It is also thought to have been because of the skillful and placatory maneuvering of the State Department here.

Although most of the ships now held in Latin American harbors will probably engage in hemispheric trade, this is seen as doubly benefiting Britain. Not only will it free other ships for trade with the British Empire but it will also increase the volume of tonnage available for the shipment of needed raw materials to the United States, where they will be turned into weapons for Britain.

Ships Need for Hemisphere Trade

British sinkings and large-scale British purchases of American ships have seriously lowered the amount of tonnage available for trade among New World nations, and a number of Latin American countries have already felt the adverse effects of this shortage to a considerable degree.

No exact count of the number of ships affected has been made, although shipping men here estimate that at least 100 ships are involved. Ninety-one vessels are reported to be in custody, although there are known to be additional craft not tallied.

Officials here would not say if the agreement affected the French vessels, including the 83,000-ton luxury liner Normandie, tied up in American ports. The United States has already taken the lead in utilizing Axis shipping, having started reconditioning and repairing a number of such ships some time ago.

60,000 Germans in Argentina Found Under Oath to Hitler

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 29 (AP)—German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann was charged by a Congressional Investigating Committee today with receiving money from ostensible German welfare organizations and using it for ends "foreign to his diplomatic character."

The Committee, which has been investigating anti-Argentine activities for two months, submitted to the House of Deputies its report on Nazi penetration.

It said there were 60,000 Germans in Argentina organized into cells and under oath to obey Adolf Hitler and other Nazi leaders "to the death."

Raul Damonte Taborda, Committee Chairman, in a synopsis of the report cited a receipt for 100,000 pesos allegedly bearing Herr von Thermann's signature and acknowledging payments by German welfare organizations which the Committee charged were the "Nazi political machine in disguise."

He said a special report on activities of the German Embassy staff would be presented later to Congress.

The Committee, formed June 21 after newspaper charges that military officers and civilians had plotted to overthrow the Government, revealed that the Argentine Foreign Office protested to Berlin against Herr von Thermann's activities as much as three years ago.

In 1938, the report said, the Foreign Office protested that Herr von Thermann "pretended to control Argentine sons of Germans" on the ground they were Germans.

The report mentioned books bearing hundreds of names listed as contributors to the German Winter Relief Fund and grouped in tens. Each ten, or cell, was accompanied by a name—presumably of the cell leader—on the margin of the page. One of the margin names was that of von Thermann. Another was that of Gottfried Sandstede, German Embassy Press Attaché, who secretly fled the country in a German airplane a few days ago while the Committee was seeking him for questioning.

It was charged that Germans in Argentina, in order to avoid reprisals, were forced to take this oath:

"In spite of having gone to local schools and having performed my profession in local circles I am a German."

Another oath was:

"We swear to thee, Adolf Hitler, Führer and Chancellor of the Reich, our courage and loyalty. We promise obedience to the death to you and to the chiefs you appoint, so help us God."

The Committee reported that Germans were individually numbered and registered in Berlin for punishment if they failed to aid the Nazi organization.

Notes were sent to members who did not attend meetings and those who failed often had to justify their absence by presenting medical certificates from the German Hospital, the Committee added.

Documents showed, said the report, that Germans were spied on to test their allegiance to Hitler.

In another development, police authorities announced that four men had been arrested on charges of photographing and mapping Argentine defenses for an unnamed foreign power.

Nazis Quit Guatemala

GUATEMALA, Guatemala, Aug. 29 (AP) — The Guatemala Government agreed yesterday to a request of the German Government to withdraw its consuls in Occupied France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Norway, effective Sept. 1, and decided to close all German consulates in this country.

Bolivians Jeer Nazis

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 29 (AP)—The crowded gallery in the House of Deputies loudly dissented yesterday when Deputy Luis Puente suggested in a speech from the floor that rumors of a prospective revolutionary putsch in Bolivia added up to nothing more than a joke.

The large group of spectators set up cries of "Viva Bolivia!" and "Death to the Nazis!"

Their uproar was so great that the Chamber had to suspend debate over the Government's suppressive measure against the threatened coup.

Nazis Hit in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 29 (AP)—A demand by a newly organized "Legion of Victory" or "V Party" that the Mexican Office of the German Transocean News Agency be closed is being presented to Congress.

The Legion accuses the news agency of activities "openly in favor of totalitarianism." Deputy Alejandro Carrillo, who will preside over the Chamber of Deputies, announced he would present it to the legislators.

Brazil Closer to U. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 29 (AP)—The National Merchant Marine Commission announced that ten Brazilian vessels totaling 44,697 tons would be added to the service between Brazil and the United States, effective Sept. 1.

One is an oil tanker which is expected to lessen somewhat Brazil's shortage of fuel oil. The others will carry minerals to the United States and return with coal and general cargo.

Mexico Lacks 'Silk'

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 29 (AP)—More than 50 per cent of Mexico's artificial silk industry has been inactive since Monday due to lack of raw material, it is announced. Two hundred large and small factories have been forced to suspend operations.

Text of President's Statement On Duties of New Supply Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—President Roosevelt's statement explaining the duties of the new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board follows:

The President today (Aug. 28) by Executive Order established machinery for fixing priorities and allocations of the supply of materials, fuel and power and other commodities of all kinds in the United States. The Exeeutive Order takes cognizance of the fact that in many strategic materials the priorities which must be given to the manufacture of materials for the Army and Navy and for the use of defense-aid to Great Britain, Russia, China and the other countries resisting aggression, will necessarily create a shortage for civilian use in the United States.

The machinery set up, therefore, is charged with the duty not only of dividing the available supply of materials between military needs, defense-aid needs, and the total civilian needs of the people of the United States; but also will equitably allocate the supply between the different civilian industries and users in the United States. It also will have the power to determine the amount to be allocated to the needs of economic defense recently assigned to the committee of which Vice-President Wallace is chairman.

Those on the Board

The instrumentality for making these priority and allocation decisions, under general defense policies laid down by the President, is a board composed of the existing board of OPM—namely, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman—and three additional officials—namely, the Price Administrator, Leon Henderson; the special assistant to the President supervising the lease-lend program, Harry L. Hopkins, and the chairman of the Economic Defense Board, Vice-President Wallace. Donald Nelson will be the Executive Director of the Board and also will serve as director of the Priorities Division of OPM. Vice-President Wallace will be the Chairman.

The name of the enlarged board will be the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

These seven men, subject to the general policies enunciated by the President, periodically and whenever necessary, will fix the amount of materials to be allocated to military needs, defense-aid needs, economic warfare needs and total civilian needs.

In Field of Civilian Needs

In the general field of civilian needs, this group will make policies and regulations for the allocation of the available supply of materials between the different competing civilian industries and users. To illustrate, if the commodity involved is steel, this Board will determine upon policies and regulations under which steel will be allocated, first for materials required by the Army and Navy of the United States, and then for the defense-aid needs, economic warfare needs and civilian needs. When the total amount determined for civilian needs is arrived at this Board will determine the policies and make regulations for the amount to be allocated to automobiles, railroad cars, refrigerators, building, typewriters, etc. The actual administration of these policies by way of issuance of priority certificates for the various purposes will be carried on through the appropriate divisions of OPM. It is, of course, not contemplated that the Board actually will pass on specific priority applications which are filed by the thousands every week. That will continue to be done in the Priorities Division under Donald Nelson. Only broad policies and general regulations for priorities and allocation will be determined by the Board; and pursuant to these policies and regulations the actual day-by-day administration of specific priorities will be carried out by the Priorities Division.

Nelson, Priorities Head

Donald Nelson has been appointed director of the Division of Priorities of OPM, succeeding Edward Stettinius, who has been selected by the President as Lease-Lend Administrator. In this capacity he will have administrative charge of the lease-lend program. Harry L. Hopkins will continue to serve in a supervisory capacity, as special assistant to the President, over all defense aid by the United States.

There is also set up in OPM a separate division to be co-ordinate with the existing divisions of OPM (procurement, production, priorities and labor), to be known as the Division of Civilian Supply. The head of this Division will be Leon Henderson. The function of this Division will be to initiate the plans and programs for civilian allocation, which will be submitted through the Office of Production Management to the new Board of Seven for final approval or amendment.

In this way there will be brought together around one table the agencies which have a major responsibility in distributing the available supply of materials in the United States. The supply of materials will be allocated among military needs, defense aid needs, economic warfare needs and civilian needs. At the same time the work of the Board will be closely tied in with production in OPM; for priorities and allocations are an essential part of the entire production process and cannot be regulated or administered independently of production.

President Keeps Hand In

The Board will have jurisdiction to determine the total requirements of materials and commodities needed respectively for defense, civilian, and all other purposes; and to establish policies for the fulfillment of such requirements and, where necessary, make recommendations to the President relative thereto.

It is expected that from time to time this Board will sit with the President.

The Board, of course, will have no power to determine the division of finished matériel—such as planes or guns or ships. Its jurisdiction will extend only to the materials, parts, machine tools, etc., required for their manufacture.

The function of price fixing will remain where it is now placed—in the Office of Price Administration, and the name of the existing Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply is changed to the Office of Price Administration. The personnel, records, etc., now in the Office of Price Administration relating to civilian allocation will be transferred to the Office of Production Management to be located in the Division of Civilian Supply in the Office of Production Management. In this way the general policy governing civilian supply allocation has been placed in this new Board and the function of price administration has been left in the old Office of OPACS.

Biggers Goes to London

John D. Biggers, Director of the Division of Production in OPM, is being sent to London to work with the rank of Minister with W. Averill Harriman in their task of facilitating and expediting material aid to the British Empire.

Biggers' particular assignment will be in connection with synchronizing British and American production. His experience in OPM makes him uniquely equipped for this work.

He will return to the United States from time to time to report, and to collaborate with Harry Hopkins and Edward Stettinius in carrying out the results of his studies.

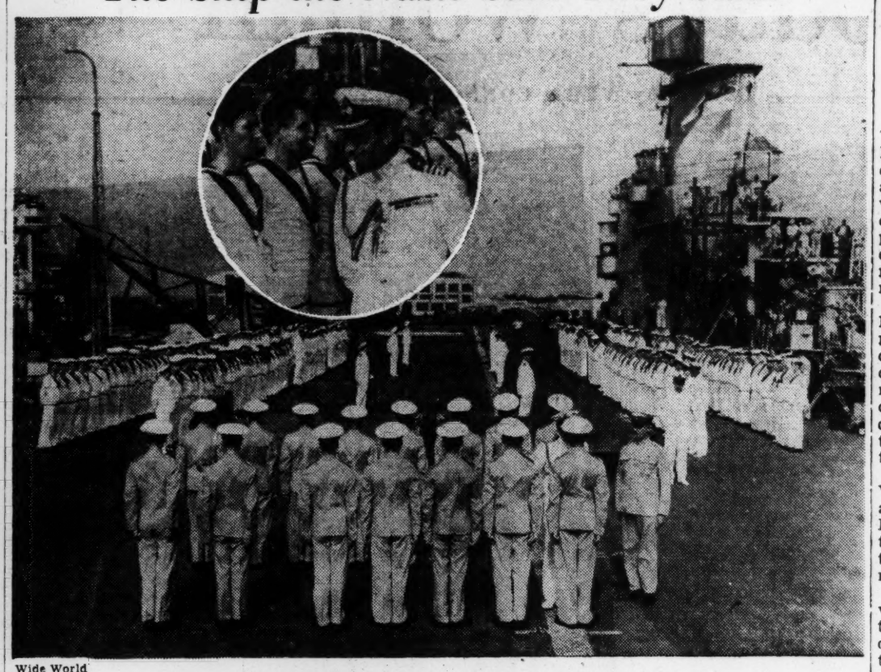
The various industries committees now existing in OPM and OPACS will be consolidated so that on questions of priorities, allocations and production, the various industries of the country will have one unified contact with the Government rather than a divided point of contact.

This new and expanded machinery has been worked out in conference, and with the voluntary co-operation of OPM, OPACS, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

The necessities of granting priorities in materials of which there are present shortages will result in some dislocation—in some shutdowns or curtailment of work in some factories which manufacture non-defense materials. The Office of Production Management is seeking to alleviate the resulting hardships in two ways: first, by promoting subcontracting and "farming out" of defense orders among smaller industries; and second, by helping non-defense plants place themselves in a position to take defense orders by minor changes in equipment and machine tools.

The Labor Division of OPM has set up committees consisting of representatives of management, labor and government to deal energetically with such situations, particularly the orderly transfer of workers from non-defense jobs to defense jobs. This program already has been put into effect among silk workers and is now being supplied in the automobile industry.

The Ship the Nazis Said They Sank



Wide World

Lord Louis Mountbatten Takes Over H. M. S. Illustrious

The British aircraft carrier survived a blasting by German bombers which attacked her in the Mediterranean last January. The Illustrious made its way to Malta under continuous strafing by the Nazi planes and was reported sunk by the Germans, but here she is in an American port, having sailed across the Atlantic, and is rapidly nearing completion of repairs to fit her once again to defy the enemy. Lord Mountbatten has had two destroyers sunk under him. He is a cousin of King George VI and succeeds to the command of the Illustrious following Capt. G. Seymour Tuck. General view shows the Illustrious looking from the stern. Inset shows Lord Mountbatten inspecting the crew of his new command.

Aid to Elderly Found to Exceed That to Children

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said today that it was "difficult to explain" reports from the various States showing that aged persons receive greater monthly payments from public assistance programs than dependent children.

According to the State reports, he announced, more than half of the aged and blind receive public assistance of $20 or more monthly, while only 15 per cent of dependent children receive as much as $20.

"While the higher level of payments to blind people may be accounted for by the special services needed by sightless persons," Mr. McNutt commented, "the difference in payments for the aged and for dependent chidren is more difficult to explain.

"Requirements for food, clothes, shelter, and other basic living expenses would seem to be as great for children as for old people. Moreover, since children need the care and guidance of a parent or other adult, the amount of their allowance may also have to cover the needs of these other persons in the home."

He made no specific recommendations for changing the systens of benefits.

Altogether, he reported, approximately 3,000,000 needy men, women, and children, including over 2,000,000 aged, 55,000 blind, and 900,000 dependent children, receive aid under the Federal-State program for public assistance.

Sideglances in Washington: Sign-Prediction-Ambassador

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Good Picture Anyway: Photographers thought they had a good picture "tip" this week when they saw a "For Rent" sign on the building opposite the State Department housing the National Council for the Prevention of War.

It turned out, though, that the sign applied only to the downstairs offices, previously occupied by a succession of lobby organizations. The anti-war group still operates from the upstairs.

Premonition: People scoffed seven years ago when Motion Picture Producer Walter Wanger filmed "The President Vanishes."

Ever since President Roosevelt actually did, Mr. Wanger's publicity men have been making him out as something of a seer.

Football Coaches Note: Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura proved himself the best halfback in the Diplomatic Corps when he left the President's office yesterday and tried to get to the executive offices door before he told newspapermen too much about Premier Prince Konoye's note to the President.

Admiral Nomura was finally "downed," however, in the narrow hallway, with newspapermen blocking the door in such a manner that he would have had to push them out of the way to get it open.

Not "The" Incident: A little while later, Secretary of State Cordell Hull emerged, picked up a straw hat, tried it, found it too big, took it off, looked at it and replaced it.

"What's the matter?" inquired a newspaperman. "Did Admiral Nomura take your hat?"

"I shouldn't wonder," replied Mr. Hull. "And I'm going to claim it's a better one."

Wary State Department diplomats said they would ascertain for certain whether the Secretary wore a hat to the White House before they made any representations to the Embassy.

Beware OHIO: Morale-building activities of the Army will be directed at OHIO. Not the State, but a secret password going the rounds among selectees. It stands for "Over the Hill In October."

"Over the Hill" is the 1941 equivalent of AWOL.

Addressing Ambassadors: Here's authoritative State Department advice on how to address an Ambassador:

By letter: His Excellency,
His name, Ambassador from such and such a country.
Orally: Mr. Ambassador.

Tank Division Wins High Praise

CAMP POLK, La., Aug. 29 (AP)—The 2d Armored Division from Georgia today drew high praise from commanding officers as being the equal of any tank division in Europe, but stern criticism of the handling of troops by officers and faulty communications again developed in a post-maneuver critique held here.

Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, whose 8th Corps troops were engulfed by the 2d Armored Division from Fort Benning during the closing phase of preliminary maneuvers here, said he considered the Second, commanded by Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, the equal of any armored division fighting abroad.

Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding the 3d Army, also praised the aggressive punch in the lightning spearheads driven by Gen. Patton's Division during maneuvers and said he was "keenly gratified" with the progress in training shown by all troops and commanding officers. He spoke highly of the morale of his entire command.

Lear Hits Spies

HOPE, Ark., Aug. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear told his 2d Army today that no trainee should feel the current military program was without purpose and set forth a specific objective: "An army fit to fight, an army fit to meet veterans in the field and take the field away from them, and suffer the least losses."

In blunt, hard-hitting sentences, the tall, brawny commander referred to critics who, he said, "have belittled the American Army," and warned his men:

"We know there are agents of enemy forces and enemy powers within our country, trying to spread dissatisfaction and suspicion, trying to bewilder us, trying to fill us full of confusion. . . . Watch out for these activities. You may suspect some of those persons who cry on your shoulders and ask you to cry on theirs."

The General spoke at a crossroads without a name a mile outside of Hope, facing a token battalion of the 27th Division of New York. Field radios carried his words to the 130,000 men of his command in woodland bivouacs throughout South Arkansas. The address was broadcast nationally by a (NBC Blue) network. Maj.-Gen. William N. Haskell of the 27th introduced his chief.

Roosevelt Acts on Far East

Continued from Page 1

tion with Great Britain, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand, must adopt a firm stand against further Japanese aggression.

No responsible official here has hinted that the United States is or would be willing to buy peace with Japan at the risk of abandoning its strong stand against aggression. Mr. Hull has emphasized on several occasions recently that this Government will settle questions with Japan only on the basis of Chinese independence, free trade in the Far East and security for western possessions in that part of the world.

It is felt here that the President, in his direct negotiations with Premier Konoye, is also speaking for the British Government, inasmuch as Prime Minister Winston Churchill has given his public approval to the American-Japanese negotiations and has warned that in the event of trouble Britain would unhesitatingly align itself alongside the United States.

The crux of the present tension seems to lie in a Japanese unwillingness to permit the United States to ship war goods to Soviet Russia by way of the Siberian port of Vladivostok. Although Japan has not formally announced that the territorial waters through which such goods must pass would be closed, it has hinted that "honor" demands that it do so in order to faithfully carry out the spirit of the Axis pact with Germany and Italy.

U. S. Determined

Viewing the present Russo-German hostilities as a golden opportunity to defeat Hitlerism, this Government has shown every indication of being determined to supply Russia regardless of its effect upon Japan.

It has been suggested, however, that this country might quiet Japanese fears by giving adequate assurances that goods sent to Russia would not be kept in eastern Siberia but would be sent across the Trans-Serbian Railway for use against Germany.

Reports from both Tokyo and San Francisco agree that a considerable quantity of aviation gasoline has already left the United States for Russia. This is taken as direct confirmation of the belief Washington will not permit frustration of its shipments to Russia.

Announcing that he will give a radio address on Labor Day, which is the second anniversary of the start of the war, President Roosevelt is thought likely to include some reference to the Pacific situation, perhaps offering Japan a means of gaining peace with honor.

Gifts to U. of California Total More Than $234,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Gifts totaling $234,160 were reported at a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of California by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the institution. Largest single contribution was that of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The sum of $82,199 was given as a partial payment toward meeting the cost of the new cyclotron being built in the hills overlooking the campus. This atom-smashing machine is to cost $1,500,000, and is expected to aid in the development of new scientific devices for use in national defense.

Mayor Offers His Office to Homeless

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 29 (AP)—Mayor John A. Conway today offered to convert his private City Hall office and a part of the Public Safety Building into temporary living quarters for 12 families being made homeless by a $9,000,000 flood control project.

That would leave the Mayor with his waiting room in which to conduct the official affairs of this steel and soft coal center.

The Federal Government in all has taken over the property of 50 families along the Stoney Creek River, which runs through the center of the city. The river channel improvement project, viewed by President Roosevelt during a tour of defense areas last fall, has been under way two years.

All but 12 families found new lodgings. As a U. S. Marshal prepared to start evictions today, the Mayor announced he would assist those left homeless until they obtain new quarters.

The Mayor also said he would try to procure use of some trailer-homes from officials at Washington.

Goes to London

John D. Biggers

Named Minister to London as production expert to push lend-lease program. He has been Production Director for the Office of Production Management.

Master Board Named to Head Defense Work

Continued from Page 1

Board will have the power of determining at its own initiative and with occasional consultation with the President the disposition of all strategic raw materials, placing first call upon them for defense and allocating the remainder for consumer-goods manufacture and civilian needs.

This powerful agency, as Mr. Roosevelt emphasized in his statement explaining his action, is charged with the duty not only of dividing the available supply of materials between military needs, defense-aid needs, and the total civilian needs but also with equitably allocating the supply between the different industries.

Through the chairmanship of Vice-President Wallace, who is also head of the Economic Defense Board, this agency will also determine the amount of materials to be allocated to the needs of economic defense.

The personnel of the SPAB as well as its concentration of authority serves to integrate and coordinate the defense administration since it embraces the high command of the OPM itself. These, then, under the President, are the men who are charged with the duty of making America truly and unstintingly the arsenal of democracy:

Henry A. Wallace, the Vice-President of the United States, the second highest political officer of the Government, Chairman of the Economic Defense Board, former Secretary of Agriculture, and a trusted and wholly sympathetic aid of the President's.

William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, former President of General Motors Corporation, whose role will not be less influential and may be more under the new setup.

Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the OPM, head of its Labor Division and former President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, a member of the four-man Council of the OPM as representative of the Army, and former Secretary of State under President Hoover.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, a member of the OPM Council as representative of the Navy, and Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in 1936.

Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator and Director of the OPM Civilian Supply Division, a distinguished New Deal economist.

Harry L. Hopkins, Special Assistant to the President supervising the Lend-Lease and defense-aid programs—the latter definition being necessary to take in American assistance to Russia.

Other Important Changes

Indicative of the sweeping character of the reorganization is the fact that numerous other significant shifts were made at the same time—a reorganization which marks the third time Mr. Roosevelt has acted to revitalize the defense program. Thus the latest executive order:

1. Removes John D. Biggers as OPM Director of Production and assigns him to London with the rank of Minister to assist the President's Lend-Lease Expediter, W. Averill Harriman. Mr. Biggers' intimate familiarity with the defense adminstration here is expected to contribute effectively to its integration with the British armament production. To bring about a further concentration of responsibility for production itself, it is understood that Mr. Knudsen may not appoint any successor to Mr. Biggers but take over the added work himself.

2. Relieves Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., of all of his duties as OPM Priorities Director and appoints him Lend-Lease Administrator serving under Mr. Hopkins.

3. Elevates Mr. Hopkins to the post as supervisor of all defense aid and invests him with the title of Special Assistant to the President.

4. Names James Donald Nelson, former Executive Vice-President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., as Executive Director of the new SPAB, an advancement which everyone in Washington agrees testifies to the able and effective work he has been doing as OPM Purchasing Director and places him in a strategic position which will command his full capacities and may well make him the dominant figure in the new and top agency.

5. Divides up the duties of the old office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Leon Henderson remains in his independent position as Price Administrator outside of OPM but a Division of Civilian Supply is now established within the OPM and is subordinate both to the OPM chiefs and the SPAB. Mr. Henderson also heads this division.

OPM Reorganizes

Mr. Knudsen announced reorganization of the OPM into these six divisions:

Civilian Allocations, headed by Leon Henderson; Labor Division, Sidney Hillman; Materials Division, Donald M. Nelson; Production Division, W. H. Harrison; and Purchases Division, Douglas L. MacKeachie.

Mr. Batt of Philadelphia is the President of S. K. F. Industries; Mr. Harrison of New York is a former Vice President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Mr. MacKeachie of Boston is a former executive of the A. & P. grocery chain.

Text of Presidential Order Co-ordinating Defense Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The full text of President Roosevelt's executive order establishing the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the unlimited national emergency as declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and for the purpose of assuring effective co-ordination of the priority powers and supply allocation activities of the Federal Government in furtherance of and in conformity with the basic defense policies of the President, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The Office of Production Management, in addition to the responsibilities and duties described in Paragraph 2 of Executive Order Number 8,629 of Jan. 7, 1941, is authorized and directed to discharge and perform the following responsibilities and duties, subject to such policies or regulations as the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, hereinafter described, may from time to time determine:

A Co-ordinating Center

a. Serve as the co-ordinating center for the execution of the powers and activities of the several departments and agencies relating to priorities; in this connection review, clear and approve for execution all requests or proposals originating from other Federal agencies, private industry or other sources for priority action with respect to the procurement, production, transmission or transportation of materials, articles, power, fuel and other commodities; issue or provide for the issuance of all priority orders, warrants, certificates or ratings with respect to the supply, production, transmission or transportation of materials, articles, power, fuel and other commodities; and, with reference to specific priority authorities vested by law in established departments and agencies of the government, certify to such departments and agencies, when the Office of Production Management deems such action necessary to national defense, that preferential treatment is essential for certain materials, commodities, facilities or services.

b. Perform the functions and exercise all the power, authority and discretion conferred upon the President by Public Number 89, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, entitled "An act to amend the act approved June 28, 1940, entitled 'An act to expedite the national defense and for other purposes,' in order to extend the power to establish priorities and allocate material," approved May 31, 1941.

Deliveries of Material

c. In consultation with the United States Maritime Commission, determine when, to what extent and in what manner priorities shall be accorded to deliveries of material as provided in Section 2 (a) (3) of Public Number 46, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, an act entitled "To make emergency provision for certain activities of the United States Maritime Commission, and for other purposes," approved May 2, 1941. Deliveries of material shall take priority as provided in said act in accordance with such determinations and the orders issued in pursuance thereof by the Office of Production Management.

d. Continue to perform the functions and exercise all the power, authority and discretion conferred on the President by Section 2 (a) of the act entitled "An Act to Expedite National Defense and for Other Purposes" approved June 28, 1940.

2. The Office of Production Management may exercise the powers, authorities or discretion conferred upon it by this order through such officials and in such manner as it may determine, subject to such policies or regulations as the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board may from time to time determine.

To Aid Unity of Policy

3. In order to assure unity of policy and coordinated consideration of all relevent factors involved in the supply and allocation of materials and commodities among the various phases of the defense program and competing civilian demands, there is hereby established within the Office for Emergency Management a Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. The Board shall consist of the Director General and Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Special Assistant to the President supervising the defense aid program, the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, and the chairman of the Economic Defense Board. The chairman of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board shall be designated by the President from among the members of the Board. The President shall also appoint an executive director of the Board, who will preside in the adsence of the Chairman.

4. The Office of Production Management shall make available to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board upon request such staff, statistical, informational, fiscal, personnel and other services and facilities as may from time to time be required by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board to perform its duties hereunder.

Functions of Board

5. Consistent with the basic defense policies of the President, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board shall:

a. Determine the total requirements of materials and commodities needed respectively for defense, civilian and all other purposes; establish policies for the fulfillment of such requirements, and, where necessary, make recommendations to the President relative thereto.

b. Determine policies and make regulations governing allocations and priorities with respect to the procurement, production, transmission, or transportation of materials, articles, power, fuel and other commodities among military, economic, defense aid, civilian and other major demands of the total defense program.

6. The Office of Production management, through its Division of Priorities or any other of its divisions or subdivisions shall formulate general plans and progress providing for allocations and priorities with respect to the procurement, production, transmission or transportation of materials, articles, power, fuel and other commodities among military requirements, economic defense needs, total civilian demands, defense aid needs and other major elements of the total defense program. Such general plans and programs shall be submitted to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board for approval or modification.

For Civilian Supply

7. There shall be within the Office of Production Management a Division of Civilian Supply to be in charge of a director appointed by the Office of Production Management with the approval of the President. The Division of Civilian Supply shall represent civilian interests relating to the supply and priority activities of the Office of Production Management. It shall formulate plans and programs providing for the equitable distribution among competing civilian demands of the materials, articles, power, fuel and other commodities made available by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board for civilian use. Such plans and programs shall be submitted through the Office of Production Management to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board for approval or modification.

8. The title of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, established by Executive Order No. 8734 of April 11, 1941, is hereby changed to Office of Price Administration.

9. Nothing in this order shall be construed to include the power to determine the disposition or transfer of any defense articles to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, as provided in Public No. 11, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session entitled "An Act Further to Promote the Defense of the United States and for Other Purposes," approved March 11, 1941.

10. The Priorities Board of the Office of Production Management described in Paragraph 5 of Executive Order No. 8629, establishing such office, is hereby abolished.

11. Executive Orders No. 8629 of Jan. 7, 1941, and No. 8734 of April 11, 1941, are hereby amended accordingly, and any conflicting provisions of these or other Executive Orders are hereby rescinded.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

'Gas Girls' Enjoy Philadelphia Jobs

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (AP)—Working girls may have been overlooking something good in the way of work in the gasoline station business, according to seven "gas girls" employed here.

"It's much more exciting than dictation," declares Dorothy Wilson, a former typist and one of the girls being tested as station attendants.

The Sun Oil Company is experimenting with the "gas girls" to see if they could replace men in event of a labor shortage due to the defense program.

And they're doing all right so far, at least considering the traffic they're detouring into a suburban station where they're performing after a week of schooling.

Chosen for ability and charm among some 500 applicants, the six got their first actual test in public yesterday, servicing radiators and windshields, inflating tires, dishing out gas and oil and keeping station records—all of which is to bring them $100 monthly

Back to School Clothes
For Boys and Girls

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CENTRAL SQ. CAMBRIDGE

New Fall Lightweight!
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"Vagabond"
Hats
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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 29, 1941
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Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

War Finds Russian Women Doing Their Share On Every Front

By Nina Andreyevna Stevens
(Translated from the Russian by Edmund Stevens)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war did not find Russian women unprepared. For years they had been training to do men's work against the day when fathers, husbands, and brothers would be called to the firing line to resist the invader.

On the collective farms more than half a million young girls have learned to drive trucks and tractors, to operate harvest combines, as well as how to service the machines. This harvest season they have shown that women may reap and gather the sheaves as well as men.

In the towns and centers of industry all men who can possibly be spared shoulder guns, while women take their places at the controls, the wheel, and the lathe, and behind the counters.

In England during the last war, when the drain on the country's manpower began to tell, women for the first time became train, bus, and street-car conductors, chauffeurs and ambulance drivers. After the war men took back most of these jobs. But in Soviet Russia women conductors, even women engine drivers—especially on the electrified lines—were common in peacetime, while a male conductor on a Moscow, Leningrad, or Kiev bus or street car would look as out of place as a man knitting socks.

Many in Light Industry

In light industry—textiles, shoes, rubber goods, electric fixtures, food products, and many other branches of consumer production—women comprise more than half the working personnel. There is a high proportion of women in the chemical and dye industries.

Thirteen years ago, when the great construction program caused a labor shortage, women were for the first time employed in large numbers in the building trades. Since then, on any construction job, whether it be a hydro-electric project in the Urals, a blast furnace on the Siberian steppes, or merely a new apartment house in some Soviet city, one sees swarms of ruddy complexioned, apple-faced peasant girls in red kerchiefs, mixing concrete, carrying hods, or climbing about a steel frame hundreds of feet above the ground. Women did more than half the spade work for the Moscow subway.

Acute Demand for Labor

The same acute demand for labor on the part of swiftly expanding industry has caused an influx of women into other fields once regarded as man's exclusive domain. In the Stalin Automobile plant in Moscow, for example, women tend the hearth furnaces and operate the steam hammers in the foundry. They also work as cutters, fitters, and turners in the machine shops now working for the Red Army. There are tens of thousands of other women in munitions and airplane factories and in all the various branches of the defense industry.

These Russian women would feel deeply insulted if anyone called them members of the weaker sex. In strength and endurance they are the equals of men and draw a man's wages.

In Czarist Times

Hard physical toil was the lot of countless generations of Russian women in czarist times. As in every country where a primitive peasant economy prevails, the woman was a pack animal. "A chicken is not a bird, a peasant woman is not a human being" runs an old Russian proverb.

Regarding the Russian peasant woman, the poet Alexander Nekrasoff wrote:

Three bitter portions fate gave:
The first to be a slave's wife,
Second a mother of slaves,
Third the slave of slaves through life.

Her whole existence was spent drawing water, chopping wood, to bring home a few kopeks.

In modern Russia woman's lot is no Utopia. A large proportion of those who work do so from necessity rather than from choice—for often the wages of one breadwinner are not enough to buy bread, bortsch, sour pickles, and felt boots for the family.

But in czarist times the peasant woman could never lift her eyes to the horizon and hope for the least improvement of her position. The skeleton key to the most elementary knowledge—literacy—was beyond her grasp. Today the schools—institutions of higher learning as well as primary schools—are open to both sexes.

In the Air Force

The proportion of women engineers, women technicians, women research workers is higher in Russia than anywhere else in the world. There are women managers of collective farms, women chiefs of production in factories, women shop foremen, etc. Women are admitted to civil aviation schools and naval academies. The Red Air Force is probably the only air force with aviatresses among its active fighter and bomber pilots.

There are still comparatively few women in top ranking responsible jobs and none in positions of Government and Party leadership. At the time of the elections to the Soviet Parliament, the supreme Soviet, official dissatisfaction was voiced with the small percentage of women deputies. Here and there, especially in the country, elements of the old inferiority still survive.

As a wife and mother, no woman can compete with men on the same footing in the political and economic world. And in modern Russia the family as an institution is as strong as in other lands, while the birth rate is considerably higher. But the opportunity is there for those that want it. And for the duration of the war at any rate, women's responsibilities have greatly increased.

On the Home Front

On the home front millions of women have been trained through the "Osoaviakhim" civil defense organization for duties as air-raid wardens, and nurses, and they have in addition learned to shoot. Today there are women among the guerrilla fighters, or, as the Russians call them, "partizans," harassing the Germans behind the lines.

In great cities like Moscow and Leningrad the women have a fighting tradition of their own dating from civil war days. Should the Germans break through like the army of General Yudenich, which reached the western suburbs of what was then still Petrograd in the autumn of 1919, women will welcome them with rifles and machine guns.

Bryan Bucher from Sovfoto; Kurt Lubinski; Wide World; Sovfoto

The war found Russian women prepared to take over the work their fathers and brothers and husbands had to leave when called to the firing line. For years Russia had been training and employing its women in fields once regarded as man's exclusive domain. (1) With a smile this Russian girl starts her ponderous American steam-roller, to smooth more miles of streets for the Soviet capital. (2) Many of the skilled workers in Russia's watch factories are women. This girl operates a punch press. (3) Russian policewoman on point duty. (4) Two of the Soviet's many women flying instructors. The Red Air Force also has women among its active fighter and bomber pilots. (5) This 24-year-old girl is third mate on a Russian freighter. (6) Women hod-carriers are a familiar sight on Soviet construction jobs.

Use Old Blankets For War Relief Coverlets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Melrose, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I have just finished the fourth coverlet to be included in the bundle I am sending in to the British War Relief Committee. As my friends have thought the making of these coverlets an excellent idea, I would like to share it with the readers of the Today's Woman page.

I have a number of old, thin blankets, relics of 35 years of homemaking. After making sure they are clean, I fold them end for end, and stitch across them several times on the sewing machine to keep the pieces together. I cover this piece of blanket with new pieces of gaily colored cotton cloth. One of them I covered with patchwork made from new bright pieces of cloth. After turning the edges in and stitching on the machine, I tie the quilt together with yarn. The result is a very warm coverlet about 33 x 49 inches, depending upon the size of the blanket used. I am sure many of us have some worn thin blankets that can be used to keep some small British cousin warm.

(Mrs.) M. R. S.

Try Fruit Tarts for Dessert

By Mabel Stegner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If your family announces that "just fruit" isn't dessert, try dressing the fruit up a little. Early some morning, bake up a dozen or two crisp golden brown tart shells. Store them in a cool place, in a metal box with a tight fitting cover, and use them as needed for making fresh fruit tarts.

Fresh Fruit Tarts

4 baked pastry shells (individual)
1½ cups fresh sliced fruit or berries (sweetened)

Place one fourth of the fruit in each one of the tart shells and garnish with imagination. For making professional looking pastries, why not make use of the ready-to-cook vanilla, lemon, or butterscotch pudding, or of ice cream purchased ready-made and stored in your refrigerator ice trays until dessert is served. Here are a few ideas for toppings for fresh fruit tarts.

Bananas:

1 cup cooked butterscotch pudding (½ package)
½ cup cream, whipped—for garnish

Blueberries:

½ pint vanilla ice cream

Grapes (white seedless, cut in halves):

1 cup cooked lemon pudding (½ package)

Oranges:

1 cup cooked vanilla pudding (½ package)
½ cup cream, whipped—for garnish

Peaches:

½ pint peach ice cream
or
1 cup cooked vanilla pudding (½ package)
¼ teaspoon almond extract
½ cup cream, whipped—for garnish

Strawberries (quick-frozen or fresh):

½ pint strawberry ice cream

Fruit tarts made with very juicy fruits should not be prepared too far in advance, because the sugar used for sweetening may cause the juice of the fruit to run.

Candy Your Own Orange Peel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twelve large oranges with perfect, thick skins will make about four pounds of candied peel.

Cut four very large oranges in half lengthwise. Gently ream the juice, being careful not to break the skins. Do not remove navels or blemishes till skins are boiled. Put the skins into a large agate or aluminum kettle and cover with four quarts of cold water and let stand for 12 hours, then boil for two hours. Drain and add fresh hot water and let stand for about 12 hours. Boil one hour and then with a large spoon remove only the loose, fibrous pulp, leaving the skin as thick as possible. Cut the skins lengthwise into slender slices.

Make a syrup of three cups granulated sugar, three tablespoons white Karo syrup, the juice of one lemon, and enough water to make 1½ cups of liquid. Stir and boil for five minutes. Add peel, and after it comes to a full boil, let it boil very slowly for one hour. Shift peel occasionally with a wooden spoon, being careful not to break it. After the boiling period, let it stand for at least 15 minutes in the syrup. Remove the pieces with two forks and place, with peeling side down, on a wire rack and let dry for 24 hours. Then roll each piece in granulated sugar. If there is no wire rack, place peeling side down on waxed paper for 12 hours, then turn onto fresh waxed paper for another 12 hours.

G. D. T.

Cook Outdoors On a Garden Fireplace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wide windows set in the corners of the modern house often frame beautiful vistas and seem to coax the loveliness of the garden indoors. But the outdoor fireplace, popular in the garden on chilly spring and fall days, as well as during the summer months, reverses the procedure. It carries the indoors out, and becomes a lively center for a kind of outdoor living room.

"Come into the garden," may be the first words to greet you and as you step out onto a terrace gay with parasols and wicker furniture, you look around, almost instinctively now, for that roaring center of modern hospitality—the outdoor fireplace.

Picnic in the Garden

What you achieve with your outdoor fireplace besides an outdoor living room, is a glorified picnic ground. And it makes picnicking so enjoyable and easy that you will find yourself having more and more of your meals out of doors. There is no packing up of baskets that must be unpacked at the other end of a jaunt, and you will not arrive at your favorite picnic spot and find others there before you.

Any amateur can make an outdoor fireplace and have the chimney draw well. And if you achieve that, no one will be the least critical of the defects in the masonry. The important thing is to find the ideal spot, and not let the fireplace detract from the scene. Look over your garden carefully, for there is sure to be one perfect place where it will fit into the scene unobtrusively and seem quite at home.

One couple had loved a certain place in their garden so much that they had left it in its natural state. On it grew a clump of scrub pine, and in spring wildflowers peeped through the thick carpet of pine needles. Here, they decided, was the ideal place to build their outside fireplace. But they knew the fireplace must not detract from the scene.

For a long time they debated on the medium that would best suit their purpose. At last, in fields east of their town, they found some smooth round boulders, of varying sizes and of two shades of gray.

They fitted them together with a rough cement mixture, letting the cement show as little as possible. The chimney was their pride. It had such an old world air! Broad at the base, it narrowed slightly in its nearly two feet of height. The largest iron grill they could find determined the width of the fireplace.

A Second Living Room

Rustic benches and Indian blankets spread on the pine needles served as seats. On clear nights the moon seemed to be peeping down through the pines to see the fun! This spot indeed became a second living room for the family.

Another couple who felt there was no place in their garden they could give up to a fireplace finally built one of bricks in the service area at the back of the house. A long table built on wooden horses was kept tipped flat against the garage when not in use. Two long benches completed their arrangements.

Food always tastes especially good when cooked out of doors. Everyone gathers in the garden where the steaks or chops are sending out a delicious aroma, and the food that comes off the grill is bound to be delicious!

Picnics can be very simple. Hot dogs skewered on long sharpened sticks, a big bowl of potato salad, plenty of lemonade, and an iced cake for dessert, make a delicious picnic menu.

If you want something more elaborate steaks or chops broiled over a bed of coals are always in order. With these you could have a fruit salad or a hot dish. The latter should be prepared ahead of time, then be allowed to stand on the back of the grill to keep piping hot.

Here is a good menu for a quick family picnic.

Squaw Dish
Brown Bread and Butter
Fruit Dumplings with Cream

Squaw Dish

(To be prepared at the last minute on the fireplace.)

3 slices bacon
1 onion
1 can corn
1 egg per person
1 small can evaporated milk.

Dice bacon and slice onion. Put in frying pan together and fry gently until onion is soft. Add corn and when hot, add eggs and milk. Stir like scrambled eggs and serve hot.

Fruit Dumplings

(Prepared ahead of time.)

1 can peaches
½ cup brown sugar
1 cup prepared biscuit flour
Milk or water to moisten dough

Place peaches in baking dish and sprinkle with sugar. Add to flour enough milk or water to make a moist dough. Drop dough by spoonfuls on top of fruit. Dot with butter and bake at 425° F. for 30 minutes.

Instead of peaches, you can use 2 cups applesauce or 2 cups cooked dried apricots, if you prefer.

Eloise H. Richards

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

A Plea Against Hoarding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"My housekeeper's hoarding sugar. She's been after me to let her hoard something, so I finally said she could hoard sugar," a male friend of mine debonairly announced not long ago.

I was incensed and told him so. "That's just it. It's individual actions like that which start sugar scares. Don't you know that you're helping to throw the Nation's price structure out of kilter and opening the door to that old wolf, the High Cost of Living?"

"But didn't you buy a new automobile when Mrs. Roosevelt was suggesting we get ourselves accustomed to riding in the old model for a few more years?" he countered.

I had to admit that I did. "That's different," I argued. That was normal buying. My car was five years old and I'd be getting a new one in a year or so anyway. Of course, I did consider the fact that prices are likely to rise by next year.

Temptations to stock up on items that will keep, present themselves to all of us. Why, the other day, in a contemplative mood, I found myself thinking perhaps I ought to invest in a serviceable sport coat—just in case we should get "bombed out." My new red one would look pretty silly in an underground shelter, or serving hot soup to refugees.

From now on, the temptation to hoard will be greater. Prices are already rising. Leon Henderson and Harriet Elliott will still be at the consumer helm, advising the purchasing departments of the Army and Navy how to obtain large quantities of cotton goods, woolens, shoes, hats, and gloves with the least possible disruption to supplies for the civilian population. Miss Elliott is doing all she can to keep supplies coming in at rates that will not justify skyrocketing prices.

I wish that she'd do something else, too. I wish she would post in every store this National Defense order:

"Don't hoard or speculate. Do your buying from need, not from fear, and you will be doing your part in keeping your country from economic wreckage later on."

Marion.

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Uncle Sam Says—

When you buy lemons, pass over those that are shriveled or dry and those that are soft or spongy. Choose lemons that feel heavy for their size and that have fine-textured skins. Keep them in your refrigerator until used.

* * *

The patriotic housewife looking for substitutes for aluminum pots and pans will find that enamel saucepans are the cheapest and most satisfactory, but they require careful handling and must never be allowed to boil dry.

Iron frying pans are good for long, slow cooking and hold heat well at low fuel cost. They should be dried carefully before being put away.

Glass utensils cost more than enamel, but they are easy to keep clean and although they heat slowly, they hold heat well. They must be protected against sudden changes in temperature.

Stainless steel pots and pans are the most expensive, but are durable and, of course, they will not stain. They heat unevenly and must be watched to prevent scorching.

For oven baking and cooking, tin and re-tinned cake pans, glass, tin and enamel pie pans and enamel, earthenware and glass baking dishes and pans are recommended. For roasting tender meat, an open pan of iron or enamel is best, and for less tender meat covered pans of iron or enamel are satisfactory.

If you are operating a summer camp, tea room or guest house, you should have a copy of

ALICE BRADLEY'S "COOKING FOR PROFIT"

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30 Huntington Avenue Boston, Mass.

First to Hold Navigator's Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

The first woman to sit for a nautical examination for a sea-going yachtsman's ticket in Australia is Miss Sheila Patrick, who comes from a line of sea lovers and is Sydney's best-known yachtswoman. When she recently passed the examination, she became the first Australian woman to hold a navigator's ticket.

It is understood that there are other women within the British Empire who hold the ticket, but the need for a thorough knowledge of seamanship, including navigation and signaling, has kept their numbers strictly limited. Miss Patrick decided to study navigation in order to be able to navigate her own craft when she realizes her ambition of cruising the world in a ketch.

Always Loved Sailing

Ever since she was a child in short skirts, Sheila Patrick has loved sailing and sailing boats. If ever she were missing, her people always knew where to find her—at one or other of the boatsheds at Mosman, Sydney, waterside suburb, where she was learning all she could about sailing. And if she was not at the sheds, she was out in a yacht, for owners quickly came to know her as a thoroughly reliable hand for an afternoon's sailing.

Other people's boats were all right for a time, but about five years ago Miss Patrick decided that she wanted something of her own. The result was a 12-ft. sailing dinghy, which she named the Mistral. Being an owner, she at once joined the North Shore Dinghy Club—the first girl to do so—and raced in the club races with a crew of lads.

Gaining more confidence Miss Patrick next bought another boat, the Velele, and "signed on" a crew of two girls. With them she sailed in several races in the 1939-40 season and won a number of events. The Velele was followed by a larger boat, the South Wind, in which she made local yachting history by being the first woman to race with the bigger craft without a male aboard.

She Is a Stenographer

Off the harbor Miss Patrick is a solicitor's stenographer. She took her first lessons in navigation from Lieutenant Dick Nossiter, who is now on active service with the Navy. Several months ago she joined Captain J. W. R. Richmond's nautical classes. When she first appeared, the Captain and the other students were considerably surprised. But when they discovered what a real seadog she was, she was made thoroughly welcome. Incidentally, the only other woman to whom Captain Richmond has taught navigation is the famous New Zealand aviatrix, Jean Batten.

In between working as a stenographer and waiting for the great day when she may set off on her world cruise, Miss Patrick maintains a connection with the sea by knitting jumpers and socks for the Seamen's Mission. And when winter comes and the yachts are hauled up until the summer, she is an enthusiastic bush-walker and reader of any book which deals with yacht cruises. Who knows, one day when the war is over, we may have the opportunity of reading "A Woman Sails the World" by Sheila Patrick.

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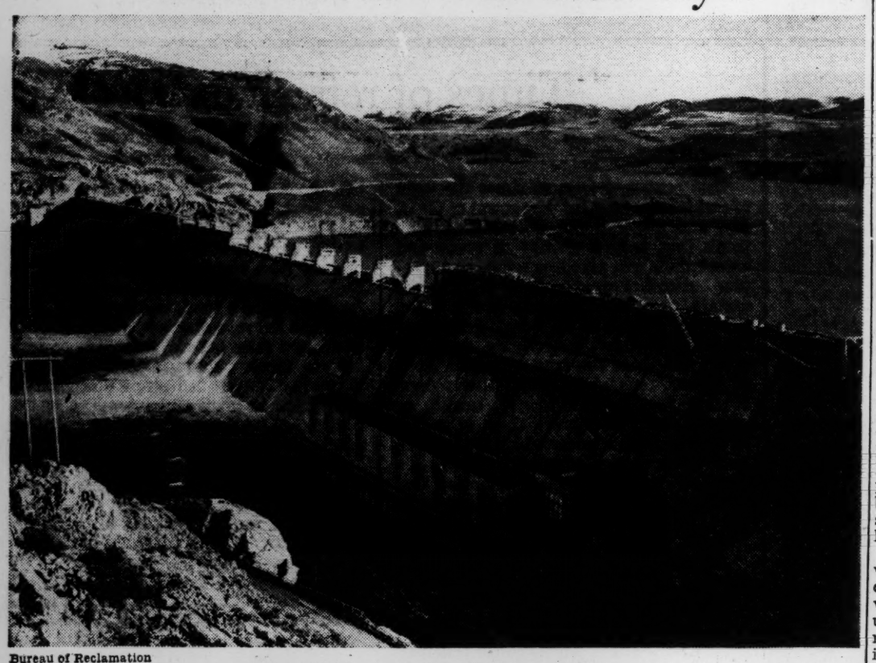

Bureau of Reclamation

General View of Grand Coulee Dam

Hundreds of thousands of tourists are visiting the Grand Coulee project. Above is a general view looking southeast over the dam, with the powerhouse in foreground. Abutment ends of dam are at final height. Construction is now in progress on spillway drum gates, also on powerhouse installation.

Grand Coulee Dam New Tourist Center

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

The Grand Coulee Dam as a tourist attraction is not listed among the multiple uses of the project by its planners. Yet there it is, along with Mount Rainier, taking its place as one of the big points of interest for travelers to the Pacific Coast. Very logically, too, the "biggest thing that men have ever built" and one of the grandest works of nature. Grand Coulee Dam is easily accessible from highway or railroads across Washington. In the five years since it has been under construction, the dam has been visited by over 1,200,000 persons. Last year 322,000 visited the project. So important has it become as a travel center that the cities of Spokane, Tacoma, and Seattle operate a joint tourist bureau there.

Visitors to the Grand Coulee get much for their money. To reach it, they must travel through a terrain that has been likened to that of Death Valley, of the Badlands, and even to the Grand Canyon. And yet, with its coulees, scablands, and escarpments of fantastic shapes and rich coloring, it is in a class by itself.

The highway from the west leads through the lower Grand Coulee, a wide, trench-like valley through which the ancient Columbia River once cut its way. Where the waters and grinding ice cut the earth away there is left the record of a still earlier age in the layers of lava which look as though a giant's knife had cut down through a many-layered cake.

Triumph of Granite

Where the destroying floods met their master in granite there remain grotesque scarps like ruins of castles. Steamboat Rock looms up 900 feet high in the upper Grand Coulee like a great ocean liner grounded there.

The layered rock walls are now mellowed by age and colored with reddish pigment of iron. Lichens and plant growth fill in the crannies and give them the beauty of rock gardens, especially vivid in the spring. In May, the top of Steamboat Rock is a carpet of pink bloom.

Climaxing the drive through what are miscalled scablands is the stop at Dry Falls just before reaching the dam site. Here travelers climb out of cars or buses and gaze into an arena where is displayed the effects of what nature did in a magnificent mood. Here there once tumbled a waterfall greater than a hundred Niagaras. It is a dramatic prelude to the dam itself.

From either one of two grandstands visitors may sit and enjoy the dam. There at intervals all day long a Government lecturer stands before a microphone and shoots tremendous statistics at his audience. Before them stretches the great, gray, quiet monolith nearly a mile wide. They are told that it is bigger either in dimensions or volume than the Great Pyramid, the Washington Monument, Boulder Dam, the Empire State Building, or the Queen Mary.

Roar of the Columbia

As they sit, there is always a deep, steady, roaring sound. It is the great Columbia. This is the roar that will turn turbines which will run generators, each as mighty as 150,000 horses. There will be nine generators on either side. The visitor cannot fathom it, cannot think in terms of so much power but he thrills to the accomplishment. Often visitors sit for hours pondering the great structure.

The traveler sees how this mighty structure fits in with what nature did centuries before. Water will be pumped up into the natural reservoir formed by the Grand Coulee and from there gravity will take it down to irrigate the 1,200,000 acres of the Columbia Basin. There is another dramatic contrast for the traveler on this trip — the drive through the gray desert that will soon be watered, and then on into the green, irrigated valleys of the Wenatchee and Yakima.

One more accomplishment to enjoy—the cities at the dam site which have grown up with modern homes, lawns, and tree-shaded streets where five years ago there was only bunchweed and dry dust. Mason City, the "contractor's town" without chimneys, being heated with electricity, is on one side of the river, and on the other, Coulee Dam, the permanent city.

Any traveler's notation on the trip might read: "Saw Coulee Dam and experienced several dramatic sequences."

Service Groups In Britain Aid Public Morale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Marked assistance rendered Great Britain's national social services by voluntary citizens' organizations, some of which sprang up almost overnight in the war, has contributed greatly to the British ability to withstand the devastation and disruptions caused by air raids, Noel Frederick Hall, Minister at the British Embassy in Washington, declared in an address at the Museum of Science and Industry here last night.

The resulting social service setup is baffling to the sociologist because it has no tidy plan, Mr. Hall, who is a director of the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, said, yet the very lack of plan has enabled wartime needs to be met with a flexibility and diversity of service which could not have been arranged in advance.

"In the early days of the war, when hundreds of thousands of children were being evacuated and when families were being broken up; when a whole new series of rules and regulations were coming into force governing food, school attendance, health and pension rights and countless other things that touched the ordinary citizen, voluntary citizens' bureaus in most towns and localities sprang up to act as counsellors and advisers to the residents," he continued.

"Later when the air raids began with all their many and different freak episodes, frequently no two alike, countless women's groups, co-ordinated by the Women's Voluntary Services, improvised new local services to meet particular needs on the spot, frequently using American gifts of money, canteens, food and clothing."

Britain's regular State-run social services, Mr. Hall said, include unemployment and health insurance, contributory and ordinary pension schemes, nursing and maternity services and welfare services for school children. There is also a great range of voluntary services and organizations, some of which, like the councils for social work in the cities and the Women's Institutes in the country districts, are co-ordinated by national bodies, some receiving grants in aid from the State and others running solely upon voluntary contributions.

"From all of these," Mr. Hall continued, "a very large percentage of the population has benefitted. The hours of personal service work rather than the sums of public money expended has now become the statistical criteria, but no statistics can be kept because there is practically no town or village in which the State and the voluntary services have not worked together to meet particular needs or to clear up confusion and difficulties."

It's No 'Snap' Now for Cameras To Have Gadgets, New Lenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sooner or later the camera fan is going to find the national defense program coming into view when he sets out on a spree of picture taking. And when he does, he'll see fewer and possibly no new gadgets, substitute materials for metal reflectors, tripods, and synchronizers, fewer new lenses, and possibly less paper for printing and developing. For not only are manufacturers faced with priority regulation of metals, but Government orders are cutting into production for civilian use, it was disclosed at the Photographic Industry Convention and Trade Show held here recently. The event was sponsored by the Photographers' Association of American and the National Photographic Dealers' Association.

Competing with U. S.

Uncle Sam has also become a camera fan, and because he's going into photography for serious purposes and with the welfare of the Nation at heart, Government orders come first. In fact, officials of the convention disclose that the Government is buying about 300,000 different photographic items. Manufacturers are swamped with orders for all types of cameras along with large supplies of related equipment. For, in addition to greatly expanding aerial photography facilities, practically every Army unit is to be equipped with a number of cameras and complete permanent and mobile darkrooms. Lense factories are also busy filling orders for military and naval instruments, including the production of range-finders for battleships which require two years to complete.

Priority control is shutting off practically all aluminum which has been used for reflectors, synchronizers, and many camera parts. Miniature cameras and those extra gadgets, all made of metal, which always take the camera fan's eye, will be particularly hard hit, officials report. However, they say that picture taking will go on just as merrily as before, only with substitute materials. Some manufacturers expect to return to wood, formerly used almost exclusively.

Soldiers Boom Business

There's a brighter side to the picture, too, and the draft is the cause of it. Portrait photographers who say they never really recovered from the depression, are now enjoying a booming business. The minute a man goes into uniform, all of his friends and relatives want a picture, they say, and he in turn wants a picture of the folks and the girl back home to take to camp with him. Even mountings and folders for the picture reflect the signs of the times, decorated as they are with Army, Marine, Naval, and Air Corps insignia.

The fact that the boys want to take a cemera to camp and do a lot of picture taking there and while on furlough has kept the sale of small cameras and the photo finishing business booming. In fact, officials report, the entire amateur business, although it reached its peak a year or so ago, continues to thrive. The picture taking hobby has grown so in the past several years that the number of recognized photographic supply houses has increased from 300 to more than 3,000. Camera stores are found everywhere—even on the top of one of the country's highest mountain peaks, and camera equipment departments are found in variety stores, hardware stores, gift shops, and even grocery stores.

The hobby has literally taken on a new hue with the rising popularity of color photography, which is now open to the newest amateur and to even a limited budget. Photographer dealers note that the yearning to take color pictures often appears during vacations when mountains, lakes, clouds, blue sky and other beautiful scenery send people scurrying to camera stores to supplement their equipment with color film and material. After that? "Just ask any color fan," they say.

Army Chapels Across Nation To Be Used Each Day in Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The hundreds of new regimental chapels which the Government is now building in the camps and Army posts across the continent will be used not merely for an hour or two for Sunday morning services but almost constantly seven days a week for varied religious purposes, according to a program of activities laid out by Col. William R. Arnold, Chief of Army Chaplains.

The new program provides that on Sunday there will be such number of Protestant services that each chaplain may conduct a service for his organization, and also as many Roman Catholic masses as conditions warrant. In addition to this, there will be Bible classes and vesper services.

On Mondays, it is planned to have instruction and forum groups; on Tuesdays, programs by civilian church groups; on Wednesdays, religious instruction and group singing; on Thursdays, mid-week prayer meetings, group singing and choir rehearsals; on Fridays, Jewish services, and on Saturdays, special programs of music.

This, however, is only part of the program. Chapels will be used for daily religious services, and special services on Christian and Jewish holidays, as well as other daily denominational purposes. The chapels will be available for denomination group meetings. Chaplains will also use them for lectures on citizenship and sex-morality and moral training when these are based on religious principles, as well as for illustrated lectures and films of a character-building nature.

Age Limit Changed

The War Department announced a change in the regulations governing the appointment of chaplains in the Reserve Corps. The upper age limit heretofore has been 42. In the case of all persons whose applications for a commission are dated subsequent to July 1, 1941, however, the upper age limit will be 40. No applications will be considered from ministers who have passed their fortieth birthday.

While no announcement of the reasons for this change has been made, it is assumed that the Army considers younger men more likely to fit into active campaigning. No officer in the Army works harder than the chaplain. Under peacetime conditions his duties are unceasing. In wartime he is expected to share the life of the men to whose spiritual needs he ministers, wherever they may be. In the World War more chaplains were killed, in proportion to the total number, than officers or any other branch of the service.

The new order does not mean there is any lessening of the need for reserve chaplains. The quotas are still unfilled for most of the denominations. Many of those now serving are likely to have to return to their civilian parishes during the next six months, and the Chaplains' Corps will need a pool of new reserve chaplains from which to draw if the religious needs of the men in uniform are to be met.

Two-Ocean Navy Need

As the two-ocean Navy is built up, and more and more men are needed to man its ships, the Navy Department is anxious that the moral and spiritual needs of these men shall be adequately ministered to by properly qualified representatives of the churches.

Examinations for candidates for commission in the Chaplains' Corps of the Regular Navy have been announced for Dec. 2 and 3. These are open to ordained ministers of all denominations. Applicants must be between the ages of 24 and 33. They must be graduates of both college and theological seminary or be fully educated and trained in the highest standards of his particular denomination in addition to meeting rigid physical specifications. They must receive the ecclesiastical indorsement and nomination of the denomination to which they belong.

Along with these openings for permanent service in the Regular Navy, there are a large number of openings for temporary service as Naval Reserve Chaplains. Fifty or more of these are needed immediately.

Requirements for commission as Naval Reserve Chaplains are substantially the same as for the regular navy, except that the upper age limit is 43 instead of 33. Information for those who are interested, from Protestant churches, can be obtained from the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, 538 Woodward Building, Washington.

One Fee for All Areas On Jamestown Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Visitors to Jamestown Island now find that a fee of 30 cents will admit them not only to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities Reservation, but to all areas on the island.

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Last of the Hill Towns

"Last of the beautiful hill-cities," Mark Twain called Natchez, thinking down the Mississippi Valley from north to south, and even Mrs. Trollope spoke of it as a "sweet spot." Audubon painted it from somewhere in the country back of the town. I mean to find out just where some day, for comparing old prints with what's-there-today is one of my pastimes. Of importance to those interested in the river and its history, Natchez today is perhaps best known for its old mansions and their gardens, to which many make an annual spring pilgrimage.

Old Natchez was a dichotomy: (1) brawling Natchez-under-the-hill; (2) high above it, poised and serene, patrician Natchez-on-the-hill. In keelboat days, the boatmen always broke their long voyages here for a first or last frolic. Most of their Natchez is gone. The warehouses and the shops are reduced to a single line of buildings, seven or eight in number, a picturesque old rat row facing the river. Still to be seen opposite them are the foundations of buildings which the Mississippi River and the law of gravity have combined to get. The June morning we landed in there the "hundreds of Carts, Horses and foot travellers" which Audubon saw Wednesday, December 27, 1820, from the Louisiana side of the river, were reduced to a few yellow cabs come to meet the boat and two smiling Negro women on their way to the river to fish for catfish.

* * *

The road which climbs up to Natchez-on-the-hill sideways, on the diagonal, like a ramp, Audubon well describes as a "sidling Road." Bill Fenton and I climbed up its steep ascent to the row of old buildings. As I noted the appropriate spade, club, and heart playing-card motifs in the scrollwork on the porch railing of one of these ruins, I thought of the generations of keelboatmen and steamboatmen who must have passed before it. Asking a colored woman on the porch of another house, we found out that "the sidling Road" was called Silver Street. A walk of a quarter of a mile brought us to the top of the two hundred-foot bluff. From the river this bluff looks to be some six miles long. It gradually loses height as it runs north.

Lafcadio Hearn speaks of the beauty of the sunsets seen across the Mississippi from the bluffs at Memphis. Those seen from Natchez Hill must be equally as fine. Certainly the view we had of the Mississippi, that June morning, was magnificent. Red with the mud of the recently risen Ohio and Missouri rivers, the Mississippi stretched north and south into the deep, vast southern sky. Ahead lay the lake formed by the Giles Cut-Off, where the green water from the currentless lake mixed with the red water pouring down through the cut-off. Downriver the aluminum paint of the new bridge to Vidalia glittered in the bright sun. Upstream a man was rowing a boat across the river, giving scale to the waterscape. Downstream we could see our white steamboat, tree-framed, tied up at the landing. After the climb up Silver Street, the benches under the wide-spreading live-oaks were inviting. Like Memphis, Natchez has crowned its bluffs with a park.

* * *

A tablet in this park marks the beginning of the Natchez Trace, one of the most famous pathways in America. Many a flatboatman returned North by the road which passed this tablet, I reflected. Originally a buffalo trail, then an Indian trail, then a trace through woods and over fords for the flatboatmen, it traversed country that before 1800 contained few white settlers. From Natchez the trace led northeast along the ridge between the Yazoo and Tombigbee rivers to Nashville, crossing the Tennessee River near Muscle Shoals. Many are the tales of the encounters of the Kentucky boatmen with outlaws on the trace. The Old Natchez Road was what is now romance, but it was also what was then the business of settlement. In the first three decades of the nineteenth century, it was the principal north-south overland thoroughfare in the Mississippi Valley.

* * *

We ambled slowly from Natchez Hill to the old upper part of the town, letting the church steeples and towering old trees be our guides. If you're looking for old houses, they are good guides: I can recommend them. In an old town the best houses are usually near the churches, and old trees are, of course, sure signposts of old sites. Life in Natchez is comfortably leisurely. Lots of people were just sittin' around, taking the air in the shade. Those who were walking were "moseying along" as slowly as we were. No one was hurrying anywhere. We saw men in broad-brimmed hats and leggings riding into town a-horseback. We passed not one, but two blacksmith shops in which saddle-horses were being shod. We even saw a row of saddles for sale in a hardware store.

Passing one of the porticoed show houses, we were hailed from the window by a colored maid, all smiles and infectious good humor. "D'juh-all wanna see the house?" she called out to us. Now up to this time we had not gone into any of the houses, contenting ourselves with studying their outsides, peeping into their gardens, admiring the light over the ivy under the wide-spreading live-oaks. But, thus cajoled and indirectly solicited, we 'lowed we did want to see her house. We couldn't have had a better guide. Almost all the furniture in that house had obviously been brought to Natchez on a steamboat. Everything was remarkably undisturbed. Everything was much as it must have been before the War. These old ante-bellum planters lived ceremonious, well-appointed lives. And their descendants live in their shadows.

* * *

Once more aboard the *Gordon C. Greene*, I climbed up on the hurricane deck to see the last of Natchez. I looked down on the landing where Audubon had left, by mischance, a portfolio of precious drawings one hundred and twenty-two years ago. Below us a little log boat, the *J. M. Jones*, was tied up at the bank; below her the old *Mississippi*, pride of the United States Engineers' fleet, lay with her head downstream. As Captain Ernie Gore backed the *Gordon C.* out and straightened her up for her trip to Baton Rouge, I asked myself what I would remember of Natchez, what had I seen there that waked personal echoes. More often than the high-ceilinged magnificence of the mansions, I would remember the light in their gardens, foliage-filtered light I hadn't seen the like of since I was last in Ireland. I would remember the smell of the sawmill longer than the reconstruction of the old French fort above it. I would remember a group of Negroes talking under a large live-oak on Natchez Hill, the flowering gardenia bushes and the magnolia blossoms large as dinner plates, and an immense jaybird brilliant on a white oleander bush. I would remember the worn curved edges of the bricks in the steps leading up to the garden of the King's Tavern, moss-green with age and moisture. And I would remember the seven or eight buildings which formed the little town at the foot of the hill, all that remains today of the Natchez-under-the-hill of the ebullient half horse, half alligator boatmen.

HORACE REYNOLDS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Arthur H. Harbinson, New York

THREE ROUSTABOUTS ON THE BOW OF A MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMBOAT

Children of The Northwest

It was only after a heavy storm that gold appeared in the sands, and we children soon became experts in locating patches of black and ruby sand which proclaimed the presence of the precious metal. Often we could go out with a tablespoon and pick up the "colors" of gold that glittered on exposed bedrock after a great sea had assaulted the island. . . .

We children loved our island home. At the windows through which we could look across the ever-changing sea to where Asia lay below the horizon, my mother had hung white curtains. On the table Dad had made a fine red cloth, and a nickel lamp with a white shade. Mother's bed was gay with Indian blankets and many cushions. The kettle was always singing on the stove, which was abundantly supplied with driftwood fuel; and the pots and pans hung in a shining row on the wall behind. . . . We little nomads of the North, though we spent our early years sailing the sea, camping in tents along new trails, floating down rivers in flatboats, or stopping for awhile in trappers' cabins, never in all our wanderings missed that home-sense which makes for the happiness of families. Ours was the happiest family I've ever known, and it was because my mother, in her love for us, was able to transform the wilderness with her gentle feminine touch. — From "Gentleman Unafraid," by Barret Willoughby. (New York: Putnam.)

Child With Magnolia

(New Orleans)

The magnolia tree makes a cave of green
shade
Lighted by the white lamps of its flowers.
Underneath, a little Negro girl
In a torn yellow frock
Jumps up in the air
To catch a blossom.
Once—twice—
She leaps like a young fawn.
Thrice—
And the great white bloom
Is snatched in her small black hand,
Lifted up like a mirror
To the smile in her small black face.

M. M. M.

»VIRVOITUKSEN AJAT»

Tällä sivulla ilmestyvän Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevän artikkelin suomenkielinen käännös

Ken ei tuntisi ajoittain tarvetta henkiseen virvoitukseen ja innoitettuun yritykseen? Ihminen voi luulla että yksinomaan uusi ympäristö ja uudet siteet antavat hänelle uuden ja onnellisemman katsantokannan. Ehkä toinen taas uskoo että määrätyt kodin vaatimukset pitävät häntä »yksitoikkoisessa tarvonnassa», kuten sanotaan. Harmaan jokapäiväisyyden ja tuloksettoman raadannan tunne näyttää kätkevän heiltä työn todellisen luonteen, iloisena, hedelmällisenä toimintana. Toiset näyttävät pelkäävän että joko rahan, terveyden tai tilaisuuden puute ryöstää heiltä suurien, virkistävien kokemuksien elämykset, jommoiset kohottavat aatoksen inhimillisten rajoituksien ja pikkumaisuuksien yläpuolelle. Mutta Raamatun kirjoitukset paljastavat sen tosiseikan, että todellinen ja pysyvänen virvoitus on puolueeton, hengellinen siunaus Jumalalta, meidän taivaalliselta Isältämme.

Innoittava kertomus henkisestä restauroinnista löytyy Apostolien Tekojen kolmannessa luvussa. Rampa kerjäläinen on parannettu silmänräpäyksessä Pietarin henkisesti ymmärtämällä Kristuksen kuten hän Jeesuksessa ilmeni. Hämmästynyt ja ihmettelevä ihmisjoukko katsoi päältä kun »käyden ja hypellen ja ylistäen Jumalaa» he seurasivat Pietaria ja Johannesta temppeliin. Lyhyessä mutta voimakkaassa puheessa kansalle Pietari kertoi että se oli usko aina läsnäolevaan Kristukseen, joka oli miehen parantanut; ja hän jatkoi,» . . . ja usko hänen kauttansa on tälle antanut jäseniensä terveyden kaikkien teidän nähtenne.» Sitten varoittaa Pietari kuulijoitansa sanoen: »Tehkää siis parannus ja kääntykää, että teidän syntinne pyyhittäisiin pois, jotta Herran kasvoilta koittaisivat virvoituksen ajat.»

Todellista ja keskeytymätöntä virvoitusta nauttivat kaikki, jotka hylkäävät pahan ja saavuttavat oikean ymmärryksen Jumalasta, ja Kristillinen Tiede opettaa todellisesti että Jumala on ikuisesti läsnäoleva, ääretön Mieli, Sielu, Henki. Jumala on myöskin Rakkaus, Totuus, Elämä, kaiken todellisesti olevaisen jumalallinen Periaate. Tosi ihminen, joka on Jumalan täydellinen kuva, heijastaa Jumalaa, ja ilmaisee jumalallisen olemuksen luonnetta, voimaa ja kuolemattomuutta.

Nämä totuudet rohkaisevat ihmiskuntaa luopumaan olemassaolon valheellisesta, aineellisesta käsityksestä ja saavuttamaan todellisen ymmärryksen terveydestä, puhtaudesta ja edistyksestä. Oikea, henkinen ajattelija halulla esittää ja elää osoittaakseen sitä täydellistä suhdetta, joka on Jumalan ja ihmisen välillä. Täten hän tuntee sitä oikeaa mielenylennystä, joka seuraa syvempää, pyhempää tunnetta kaikesta Jumalan lapsilleen varaamasta hyvästä.

Kaikki, joille Kristillisen Tieteen opetukset ovat tuttuja tietävät että tämä usko auttaa heitä ottamaan selvän, varman ja horjumattoman asenteen huumausaineitten käyttämistä vastaan. Sivulla 289 kirjassaan *Miscellaneous Writings* Mary Baker Eddy lausuu selvästi: »Väkijuomien käyttö on eittämättä pahe, ja pahetta ei voida kohtuullisesti harjoittaa: sen pienimmässä määrässä käyttö on jo väärin käyttö; siis ainoa raittius on kaiken välttäminen.» Monet ovat koettaneet, joko tahdonvoimalla tai jollakin aineellisella keinolla vapautua väkijuomien käyttämistavasta, vaan ovat siinä täydellisesti epäonnistuneet. Äärimmäisessä hädässään he ovat hakeneet Kristillisen Tieteen apua ja ovat parantuneet kokonaan ja pysyväisesti. Selostuksia näistä parantumisista, jotka on huolellisesti tarkistettu, on säilytetty Christian Science Publishing Society'n arkistossa, ja ilmestyvät The Christian Science Journal ja Christian Science Sentinel-nimisissä julkaisuissa.

Sivulla 387 kirjaa *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* Mrs. Eddy kirjoittaa: »Kun henkinen kestävyys on loppumaisillaan, päätämme että henkistä työtä on harjoitettu riittävästi; mutta kun tajuamme että kuolematon Mieli on alati toiminnassa ja että henkiset voimanlähteet eivät voi kulua loppuun eikä n.k. aineellinen laki voi tunkeutua Jumalan suomien voimien ja varastojen alueelle me voimme levätä Totuudessa, kuolemattomuuden vakuutuksien virvoittamina, vastakohtana kuolevaiselle.» Nämä »kuolemattomuuden vakuutukset» tuovat suurta lohdutusta niille, jotka työskentelevät ihmiskunnan hyväksi. Pyhitetty seurakuntatyöntekijä, ahkera talonemäntä ja äiti, ja ne, joilla on vastuunalainen toimi liikemaailmassa, hallinnossa, tai armeijassa, toteavat että uutta voimaa, viisautta ja yritteliäisyyttä seuraa kun ihminen tajuaa läsnäolevan ja ikuisen yhteytensä Jumalan kanssa. Paha on epätodellista, mieletöntä ja aiheetonta, sillä Jumala, rajaton hyvä, on Kaikki. Väsymys, n.k. hermotaudit ja vanhuuden vaikeudet ovat valheellisia uskoja, jotka eivät voi pakoittaa luopumaan onnellisesta, normaalisesta toiminnasta. Semmoiset virheet väistyvät sitä mukaa kuin ihminen ymmärtää perintönään olevan täydellisen henkisen valtakunnan.

Kuinka jatkuvasti Jeesus kääntyi Jumalan puoleen henkistä virvoitusta saadakseen! Mrs. Eddy lausui hänestä (ibid. s. 32): »Jeesus rukoili; hän vetääntyi pois aineellisten aistien varasta, virvoittaakseen sydäntänsä kirkkaimmilla, henkisillä näköaloilla.» Harhaanjohtavat todisteet ruumiillisesta hädästä kansan keskuudessa, syntisten vihamielisyys, ja kutsu opettaa seuraajiansa vaati Mestarilta ainaista turvautumista henkiseen ja todelliseen. Niinä hetkinä, jolloin hän oli pyhässä yhteydessä Isän kanssa, hän säilytti oman näkemyksensä, ja läksi hänen luotansa uusin voimin parantamaan sairaita ja syntisiä, lohduttamaan surevia ja katuvaisia, voittaakseen kuoleman ensiksi muiden kohdalta ja viimeksi omalta kohdaltaan.

Todellinen virvoitus on loppumaton ja elinvoimainen, koska se asuu Hengessä. Heijastaen Sielun sopusointua ja Rakkauden lohtua, se siunaa kaikkia. Eikö meidän siis olisi vastaanotettava ja kiitettävä sitä Mestarin taivaallista vakuutusta (Matt. 11:28-30): »Tulkaa minun tyköni, kaikki työtätekevät ja raskautetut, niin minä annan teille levon. Ottakaa minun ikeeni päällenne ja oppikaa minusta, sillä minä olen sävyisä ja nöyrä sydämeltäni; niin te löydätte levon sielullenne. Sillä minun ikeeni on suloinen, ja minun kuormani on keveä»?

Tietoja suomenkielisestä Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevästä kirjallisuudesta on saatavina osoitteella The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"Times of refreshing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who does not feel at times the need of mental refreshment, a renewal of vigor, joy, and inspirational effort? One may think that only a change of scene and associations will give him a new and happier outlook. Perhaps others believe that certain domestic demands are keeping them "in a rut," as they say. A sense of drabness and futile drudgery seems to hide from them the true nature of work as joyous, fruitful activity. Others seem to fear that lack of money, health, or opportunity will deprive them of grand, stimulating experiences which lift thought above human limitations and trivialities. But the Scriptures reveal the fact that true and lasting refreshment is an impartial, spiritual blessing from God, our heavenly Father.

An inspiring account of spiritual restoration is related in the third chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. A crippled beggar had been instantly healed by Peter's spiritual understanding of the Christ as exemplified by Jesus. An amazed and wondering crowd looked on as, "walking, and leaping, and praising God," he followed Peter and John into the temple. In a brief but powerful address Peter told the people that it was faith in the ever-present Christ which had healed the man; and he continued, "The faith which is by him hath given him this perfect soundness in the presence of you all." Peter then admonished his listeners, "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord."

True and continuous refreshment is enjoyed by all who turn from evil and gain a right understanding of God, and Christian Science teaches truly that God is ever-present, infinite Mind, Soul, Spirit. God is also Love, Truth, Life, the divine Principle of all that really exists. The real man, who is God's perfect likeness, reflects God, and expresses the nature, power, and immortality of divine being.

These truths encourage mankind to relinquish a false, material view of existence and gain the true concept of health, purity, and progress. The right, spiritual thinker loves and lives to exemplify the perfect relationship which exists between God and man. Thus he feels the true exhilaration which comes with a deeper, holier sense of God's provision of all good for His children.

All who are familiar with the teachings of Christian Science know that this religion enables them to take a clear, firm, and uncompromising stand against the use of intoxicants. On page 289 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy plainly states, "Strong drink is unquestionably an evil, and evil cannot be used temperately: its slightest use is abuse; hence the only temperance is total abstinence." Many have tried, by will power or some other material means, to rid themselves of the drink habit, and have failed utterly. In their extremity, they have sought the help of Christian Science and received a complete and permanent healing. Accounts of these healings, which are carefully verified, are on record with The Christian Science Publishing Society, and appear in *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel*.

On page 387 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, "When we reach our limits of mental endurance, we conclude that intellectual labor has been carried sufficiently far; but when we realize that immortal Mind is ever active, and that spiritual energies can neither wear out nor can so-called material law trespass upon God-given powers and resources, we are able to rest in Truth, refreshed by the assurances of immortality, opposed to mortality." These "assurances of immortality" bring great comfort to those who labor for the good of mankind. The consecrated church worker, the busy housewife and mother, and those who hold responsible positions in business, government, and military affairs find that renewed strength, wisdom, and initiative come with the realization of man's present and eternal oneness with God. Evil is unreal, mindless, and causeless, for God, infinite good, is All. Exhaustion, so-called nervous diseases, and inabilities of age are false beliefs which are powerless to force relinquishment of happy, normal activity. Such errors disappear in proportion to one's understanding of the real man's heritage of complete spiritual dominion.

How continuously Jesus turned to God for spiritual refreshment! Mrs. Eddy says of him (*ibid.*, p. 32), "Jesus prayed; he withdrew from the material senses to refresh his heart with brighter, with spiritual views." The illusive evidences of physical distress among the people, the antagonism of sinners, and the call to instruct his followers required of the Master constant recourse to the spiritual and real. During those hours of sacred communion with the Father, he preserved his own vision and went forth strengthened to heal the sick and sinning, to comfort the sorrowing and penitent, to overcome death for others, and, finally, for himself.

True refreshment is inexhaustible and life-giving, for it abides in Spirit. Reflecting the harmony of Soul and the comfort of Love, it blesses all. Should we not accept and be grateful for the heavenly assurance of the Master (Matthew 11:28-30): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Finnish]

The Sum of It All

Here on these inland hills I hear the sea.
Across a hundred miles of sealess land
Its multitudinous murmurs throng to me
In waves of wind that harry a woodland
strand.

And here, at sunset, over the somber hill
I see the purple pageantry of lands
Where prairie evening holds its vast and still
Dominion, and the night is soothing hands.

The fallen tawny needles of the pine
Are one with desert fragrance after rain.
From back, far back, these memories of mine
Gather about a new abode again.

Yet only the stars are as they always are—
Only the stars and this deep inner place
That binds in oneness all things near and far,
Holding a world set free of time and space.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

Embodying the Spirit Of Finland

Sitting on a rock on the highway waiting, the glass manufacturer and I talked music. He knew a lot about it, for he was president of the Helsinki Orchestral Society.

"Finland is very much what you in America might call musically minded," Paloheimo said. "The concert season in Helsinki is gay and heartily attended. Sometimes we have two or three concerts scheduled for one evening. . . . But it isn't just city people who know good music. Most everything of Sibelius's has been recorded on gramophone records. In peasant cottages far out in the wilds you can hear his tone poems.

"Of course Sibelius overshadows other composers, but we have some excellent ones that will become better known after his death. Sixteen other Finns have composed symphonies—that's not bad for a little nation with the population of Missouri. Erkki Malartin, who died in 1937, wrote seven himself."

Paloheimo scratched the figure 16 on the ground with his heel.

"Sibelius is sometimes considered difficult and heavy, because he is bold and profound. And when he broke away from the conventional laws in the *Fourth Symphony* and called on his own inner greatness and touched on the mystical, people were at first bewildered. But wherever he is played in Finland now there is great enthusiasm and the people never get tired of hearing the same things over and over." . . . I asked questions and began to see Sibelius through the eyes of his son-in-law. And I understood why he is Finland's idol. For Sibelius is the embodiment of the spirit of Finland, its classic simplicity, its intimacy with nature, its fearlessness, honesty and energy. — From "Finland Forever," by Hudson Strode. (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Showdown in the Pacific ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

An American-Japanese showdown, which for many months loomed on the Pacific horizon like a tropical thundercloud, appears close at hand. In the light of an apparent American determination to send large supplies of war goods to the Soviet Union by way of the Siberian port of Vladivostok, Japan is faced with a bitter choice.

Shall it acquiesce in the shipments, thereby morally bruising its Axis pact with Germany and Italy and permitting its vast and potentially dangerous neighbor to harvest new strength? Or, shall it seek to stop the shipments, running the very real risk of war not only with the Soviet Union but also with the United States and Great Britain?

So serious has the crisis become that the Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye, has taken the rare step of sending a personal note to President Roosevelt. Nor has this Government made any attempt to minimize or conceal the moment's gravity. Withdrawing not one inch before continued Japanese mutterings over shipments to Vladivostok, this Government has permitted ships to sail for that port, rejecting informal Japanese protests on the matter.

Ample Room for Maneuvering

Despite the increased tension, however, there is no conviction in Washington that a showdown would lead to hostilities. Not only are President Roosevelt and Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura negotiating the problem face to face but there is believed to be ample room yet for skillful diplomatic maneuvering.

As viewed unofficially here, Japan has a certain amount of right and reason in desiring to keep American aid to Soviet Russia, at least that part of the aid which goes through Vladivostok, at a minimum. Although Japan's present difficulties are held to be almost entirely of Japan's making, it is recognized that the existence of powerful Red Army and Air Force units in Eastern Siberia are undoubtedly disturbing to Japanese civilians and officials.

In the light of this fact, the suggestion has been advanced here that the American and Russian Governments might undertake to assure Tokyo that American supplies would be used against the Germans only and that they would not go to build up Russian offensive might in the area where the only likely Russian foe would be Japan.

Conversely, Japan might be asked to give assurances, compatible with the recent Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact, not to move against Siberia.

Three courses are considered open to Japan at this time:

1. To persist in further aggression, moving either against Eastern Siberia or against the British and Netherlands East Indies.
2. To adopt a "wait and see" policy, making no decisions and biding its time.
3. To withdraw from the Axis and seek a rapprochement with the western democracies.

Several Schools of Thought

Shortly after the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles indicated this Government's belief that Japan would follow the first alternative, when he characterized the occupation as a prelude to further and more obvious aggression. At the same time, there are a number of Far Eastern experts in Washington who believe that Tokyo is fully aware that, with Russia unconquered and with American, British and Netherlands strength on the rise in the Far East, this course bristles with potential disaster for Japan.

These same experts contend that a "wait and see" policy would also be eminently unsatisfactory from the Japanese point of view at this stage of the international game.

Not only will the increasing strength of the western democracies inexorably shift the Far Eastern balance of power against Japan week by week but the American-British Empire-Netherlands Indies embargo against trade with Japan will cause a steady worsening in Japan's already difficult economic position.

Thus while a continuation of aggression might well bring armed conflict with the West, an attempt to tread water may seem equally bad to Japanese eyes.

Nor is there much hope here of inducing Japan to abandon the Axis without offering it concessions which neither Washington nor London appears ready to give. Nevertheless, the current American-Japanese talks, to which Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently gave his public blessing, are believed aimed at evolving a formula acceptable to both sides.

If these talks fail and Japan either moves toward the Netherland Indies or attempts to hinder American shipments to Russia, the day of reckoning in the Far East will come perilously near. The brightest spot in the picture is the evident desire of both the United States and Japan to avoid such a day if possible.

The Country Speaks: Northwest

Klondike, 1941 ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

Alaska . . . Alaska! The word keeps bobbing up in ordinary conversation here in the West these days. More than ever; and it has been an important topic for long.

Alaska. Passengers northbound and southbound are finding it increasingly difficult to book passage. Tourists—round-trippers, they are called in the North—have been going there in droves all summer. Couldn't go east and west, so they had to go north or south.

Alaska. The Bristol Bay red salmon pack isn't as heavy as was expected and desired. The Army and Navy want great consignments of the canned "goldfish" for their field and ship and barracks rations. Britain wants and needs cans of salmon in astronomical quantity. Salmon is a most nutritious food, keeps indefinitely, and is easily handled in bulk.

Alaska. Wages are high in all fields. Prices of Alaskan products are high and still mounting. Salmon, lumber, furs, metals. Production of these runs in different time cycles, so that one or more is always sending its product "outside" to pay the tremendous bill Alaskans run up each year in their imports from the continental United States and Canada.

One hundred years ago, in 1841, Russia began its retreat from the North American continent by selling its colony and fort at Ross, Calif., on the coast just north of San Francisco Bay, to Capt. John A. Sutter. The purchase price was $30,000. The Russian people of the colony sailed for Sitka, Alaska.

United States Finally Got Prize

The agricultural colony on California's warm ocean shores near Bodega Bay had been intended to supply the Alaskan Russians with grains, vegetables, wool, and other necessaries which at that time had not been cultivated to any extent in fur-producing Alaska.

England, the United States, and Spain all were interested in the Pacific edge of the continent, and were jockeying for position and possession.

Cruelty and chicanery, and these not confined to the nationals of any one country, led to the chaotic conditions which made Russia willing to give up all the rest of its interests in North America for a very small consideration.

Unrestricted slaughter of the great herds of furbearing animals had reduced the primary value of Alaska, and its greater values, which continue to astonish all concerned, had not as yet been appreciated.

In Congressional halls in Washington and on the streets of town and city the Alaska of 1867—long before the gold rush of '98—was derisively referred to as "Seward's Folly" or "Seward's Icebox." William H. Seward, Secretary of State, advocated the purchase of the Alaskan Peninsula, and finally arranged for it. Another term used by the deriders was "Walrussia." The United States paid $7,200,000 for Alaska; it has since yielded $2,000,000,000 in its products.

Two hundred years ago this summer, in 1741, Vitus Bering, a Danish explorer in command of a unit of the Russian Navy, first sighted the highlands of southern Alaska and established the fact that the North American continent extended that far north. He had previously sailed far enough north through the straits which now bear his name, to establish the fact that Asia was indeed separate from any lands which might later be discovered to eastward.

Getting Plenty of Publicity Now

Alaska. It's on everyone's tongue out this way, and not just as idle gossip. So much activity centers there; so much importance attaches to this natural barrier—but also connecting link—between the continents, that it has become a potent factor in every major problem of present and future that affects or may affect the nations around the Pacific's rim.

Alaska's long, southwesterly pointing finger of peninsula and islands crosses the international dateline of mid-Pacific. The finger points toward Japan and China.

Naval base. Army posts, Air fields. There is great activity in this direction in Alaska.

Flying is a most popular mode of transportation in Alaska, winter and summer. Men have flown over the North Pole to and from Alaska. A major airport at Fairbanks is roughly midway between New York and Japan on a great circle route. Lieut. Carl Ben Eileson and other noted Alaskan fliers pioneered better than they knew in the daring days when air fields were chiefly tide flats and snowy tundras, and ski-equipped planes were much safer for landings than the wheeled variety.

Alaska is almost one-fifth as large in area as the continental United States. Extended as it is, if it could be laid down upon the United States proper, the tip of its Aleutian Islands would touch California, its northern extremity would reach northern Minnesota, and its eastern corner would near the Atlantic Coast in south Georgia.

And yet, great as it is, physically, its greatness and importance are doubtless still to be measured in terms of history as the affairs of the Pacific Basin shape themselves. That, at least, is the feeling many have who keep watch westward and eastward from this shore of the Pacific.

To Change the Subject:

Pencil Boxes and Youthful Scholars ..... *By Millicent Taylor*

Time was when the new pencil box you took to school in the fall was a pencil box. Now it is everything from a luggage case to a set of bureau drawers.

With the approach of school days the dauntless "five 'n ten" seems to be outdoing itself in behalf of this fundamental piece of equipment for 'ritin' and 'rithmetic. Johnnie may choose a container long or short, high or squat, with button closing or with lock, embossed with gold and silver airplanes, with the finale of a steeplechase, with baseball players making home runs, or with speedboats going over the line.

Or he may prefer a waterproofed container designed to simulate a knapsack or small rucksack. Or again he may go in for an overnight case or piece of airplane luggage, complete with zippers, handle, lock, and luggage stickers that stamp him as a globe trotter.

But all this gorgeousness without is nothing to the glory he possesses within. The inside covers are maps and diagrams. They show airplane routes, shiplanes, and world distribution of products. And there are tiers of drawers that pull out (Oh wonder!), each compartmented to hold such academic delights as compass, ruler, crayons, pencils of all sizes and colors, one even an automatic pencil with extra leads, and other perhaps printed with a slick table for finding quick 100-per-cent answers to 6 plus 9, or 8 times 7.

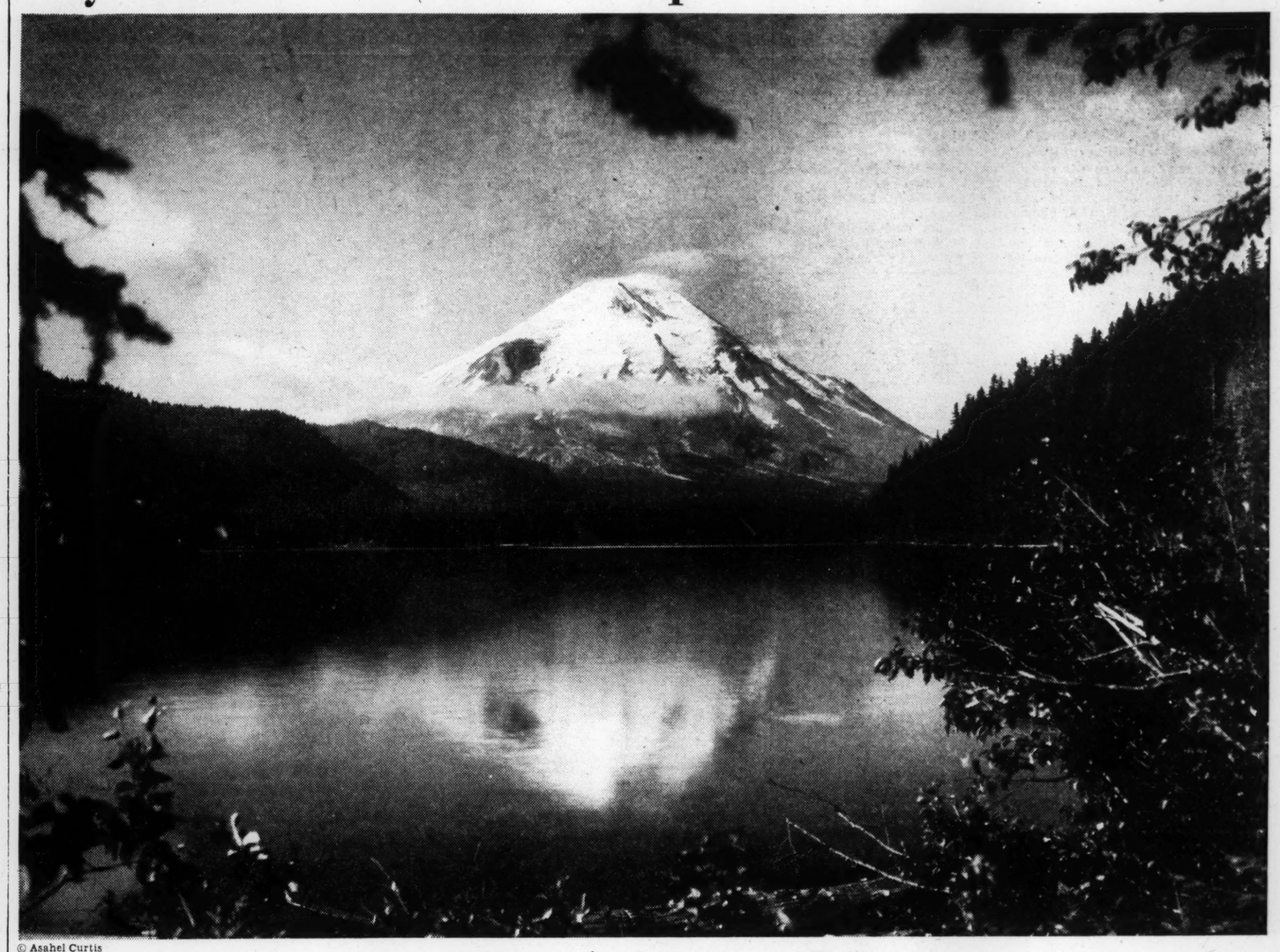
If it is still the custom to flourish this possession at school the rows of schoolroom desks must look these days like a left-luggage or a parcel-checking department. It would seem that the 1941 pencil box leaves nothing the youthful scholar may desire . . . Or does it?

Perhaps it is as well that Johnnie doesn't know. For in spite of all the grandeur of the cardboard streamlined variety, you of an earlier day would not want to exchange for any number of these mock pieces of airplane luggage or imagined sets of bureau drawers the honest-to-goodness little long narrow, velvety smooth box of prettily grained wood you used to admire so much, with its slide-out lid, its neat hinges for the lower story, its tiny key and lock, its grooves within for pen holder, eraser, and three or four (no more) precious pencils including a slate pencil you didn't need, and in a compartment of its own a pencil-sharpener that was no good.

No, there is nothing in all these fancy affairs to compare with it, nor to make up to you for the delicious fragrance of cedar that it gave out whenever you opened it where you kept it ostentatiously upon the lid of your screwed-down desk.

But an interesting and happy fact is that Johnnie would undoubtedly prefer his kind to yours, and that the emotion a mere pencil box can inspire in the youthful scholar of your day and of his is equally genuine and very much the same.

By Train and Bus—A Reporter Visits the Nation



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One of the Peaks Reigning Over the State of Washington
Wherein Mr. Strout is currently voyaging.

And in folksy, intimate conversations with everyday men and women he discovers what the people are thinking and saying and the difference between the emergencies of 1917 and 1941.

Inside America
Twenty-third of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

En Route, North America

A couple of hours out of Spokane on the Great Northern's "No. 28," the 20 of us knew each other as though we were old Princetonians. There was no Pullman on that train. There was no diner. Such refinements were reserved for the crack express, "The Empire Builder." I missed "The Empire Builder." Things like that always happen to me. But after I had settled down on No. 28 and arranged my baggage, and turned over a seat to make room for my feet, and taken off my coat, and said hello to people, I was glad I was there. It was as folksy as a church sociable.

After all, there was half the continent to cross. It's times like that you get to know people, and get the real sense of seeing America at close hand, in the historic summer of 1941.

There were eight or nine cars on that train but just the one passenger car. And only part of that was used for passengers. The newsboy had set up light housekeeping at the forward end of the car. Altogether he was occupying six double seats. On the left side between two seats he had set up a table with an electric stove on it. This was burning all through the next 300 miles to Glacier Park. On it he warmed drinks, toasted sandwiches, cooked eggs if you wanted them, heated the baby's bottle (there were three on that car and their mothers exchanged formulas the whole way) and did any other odd domestic services you ordered. His cold drinks were on the two seats opposite. He sat in the two seats behind. And this wasn't all. Besides being the commissariat, he was the traveling library, too. Besides the movie and comic magazines on the seat, he had hung a wire overhead and fastened magazines to them, which fluttered like washing when we went 'round curves. Occasionally he stretched out and slept and then after a mountain station, if anyone had got on, or if it were around mealtime, he would put on a clean white jacket and go up the aisle selling things, or sitting down to chat. It was like traveling in a country store. We liked it. Later on at Glacier Park I got on the "Empire Builder" itself which was fine, but nothing like No. 28. All the railroads of the West do everything in their power to attract and satisfy passengers, from their "tourist" rates to a prairie-going quick lunch.

Incidentally, this summer, the railroads already begin to show the strain of defense burdens. Time after time in six weeks my train was delayed up to four or five hours. Reports of faulty equipment were frequent.

Generally, though, the most intimate quality is engendered in busses, not trains. Cooped up in Washington, I never fully appreciated the part busses play in America's transportation. I never before saw seven crowded busses, 40 passengers in each, all waiting at one terminal. And I never was on a lost bus before.

I said lost. This happened in Alabama. Five other passengers and I, the driver and the bus were all lost.

We just got on the wrong road. Now that is something that rarely happens to a train.

It was a high-crowned, red-clay road and a cabin on stilts under a live-oak tree. There was a woman in a cotton dress coming our way. The driver stopped. He leaned out.

"Is this toward Selma?" he said, pointing.

The woman stopped and thought. "You lost?" she said.

"Well, not exactly lost," said the driver. "Just don't know the way."

The woman stopped and thought that over. She did not seem very quick.

"Never seed a bus down this hyere road before," she observed admiringly.

"Well, how far is it to Centerville?"

"Reckon about two miles, mister." She turned and looked after us. The people in the cabin came out and looked, too. The dogs were too astonished to bark.

Major Event

That was all right. But after we had bumped forward another 10 minutes, the next person we met still said it was "about two miles" to Centerville, and so did the third. "Well, it don't seem to be gaining on us none," observed our driver. He was a good-natured young man. In his defense I will say that we were lost because the regular road was torn up and he was forced to travel through uncharted by-passes. He finally brought us through.

There was the time, too, when our big Greyhound got a "flat" on the Arizona desert.

I would hate to change a bus tire at any time. Least of all on the Arizona desert. The desert stretches interminably, at 55 miles an hour given over to geology and gopher holes. It was 11:30, an hour out of Tucson. It was the right inside tire of the rear double wheel, so both of them had to come off. The place said "roadside park" but don't get a misconception from that. All the area needed was a buffalo skull to make it a Hollywood shot for an alkali flat. There was a cactus, but it didn't cast much shade. And there hasn't been so hot a day since I covered Wendell Willkie's speech at Elwood.

The big bus was air-cooled. Most of the newer busses are nowadays. Out West you can buy an air-cooling attachment for your car, that works by evaporation, for $10. In this case, all of us hugged our seats as though we were on a life raft. Of course, the driver and assistant had to get out. Finally I remembered I was a correspondent, too, and ought to watch things. Besides that, I wanted to touch a cactus and see if it was real.

Cool Inside

Well, it was. And covered with spines, too. It must have been 15 feet tall. It grew right out of the sand and it had vertical rows of spines growing up and down it. These were wide enough apart so you could put your finger in between and a bird had scooped out a hole in the green stem six feet up, where it was protected from any enemy. The "park" had an adobe hut in it, and all around was the dun prairie, with mesquite and pepper trees and prairie-dog holes, and in the background tall mountain stumps, or buttes, and mesas. The scenery was just so much geology. It took two men to roll the spare bus wheel in place and we were all glad when it was accomplished.

You get the feel of the community from trips like that and in talking to fellow passengers. And you come to have a more intimate sense of what people are saying and thinking in the historic summer of '41. Sometimes the matters were domestic. Women told how they couldn't get hired girls any more, they were taking men's places at paying jobs. Everyone told about rents going up. One young chap at Indianapolis wanted my advice about his house; seems his landlord had just asked for a $20-a-month increase on his $88 bill. He thought he would buy a house. The rising cost of food was another topic, too.

Sometimes deeper questions came up. Sentiment for all-out aid for Britain seemed to be crystallizing out just as I watched. The thing seemed to be happening right before my eyes. People had been doubtful before. Lots of people told me they had changed their views recently. They wanted to support the President in his foreign policy. They couldn't understand the details in Washington but that was the general idea. Why should Senators haggle over details or degrees of support?—this was practically war, wasn't it? And in war you can't qualify, you have to go the limit.

Nearly everyone was against the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Some passengers seemed to hate it more than Hitler.

1917 and 1941

A lot of people were worrying about the national debt and the collapse they expected after the emergency. But more than this, they wanted to see defenses strengthened and Hitler defeated. The other problems could wait.

Most of the people did not come right out and say there was a moral issue involved. The mood was strangely different from 1917. Then America went to war in the afflatus of a flaming crusade. In '41, the moral issue may have been just as strong but it took a different form. It was not sloganized. It appeared in the feeling that Hitler could not be trusted.

That is an important point, I think. I watched this feeling taking hold even as I traveled. There was little flag-waving, few slogans, no martial airs. There was a subdued mood of realism and sobriety. Hitler's attack on Russia, which he meant in part as a propaganda move to win democratic support, had a different effect. Nobody cared two cents about Russia. A war between Russia and Germany was about the one really popular war anybody in America could think of. But the calculated treachery of the stab in the back of his Axis partner by Hitler was too flagrant to be misunderstood. When the American man-in-the-street, slowly and reluctantly, without any whooped-up slogans and with his son already in the draft camp, finally reached the conclusion that Hitler made pacts only to betray them, that—I think—was a turning point.

The difference between 1917 and the summer of '41 was expressed in two sentiments.

In 1917 a flamboyant America went to war to "Make the World Safe for Democracy."

In the summer of '41 a subdued America prepared for war—because you just couldn't trust a chap like Hitler.

ART from FRANCE
TAPESTRIES from BELGIUM
Food & Delicacies from Norway & Denmark
GOLD FROM HOLLAND
OIL from THE BALKANS
from POLAND & CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
JUST A FEW LITTLE THINGS I PICKED UP IN MY TRAVELS ABOUT EUROPE
DUCE, WHY DON'T YOU GO TRAVELING TOO?
I DID, BUT THIS IS ALL I GOT
CIANO

By a Staff Artist

Tournament Newcomers Play for Title at Wollaston—Athletics Here Tomorrow

Finalists in B Championship Finding Games Are Improved

BULLETIN

Ed Kenney of Ponkapoag won the Class B State amateur golf title at Wollaston this morning defeating Bill Addison of Andover, 1 up, in the 18-hole final. Jim Feran of Woburn won the consolation final, defeating Bill Croft of Andover, 5 and 4.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two golfers who are new to championship play but who are finding that championship play is definitely improving their games met this morning in the 18-hole final round of the State Class B title tournament at Wollaston Golf Club in North Quincy.

For Ed Kenney of Ponkapoag, this was his first championship tournament, and for young Bill Addison of Andover, this was his second, having been eliminated in the first round of the junior event at Wollaston last year. Being finalists was a new experience—and rather a pleasant one—for both, each of whom declared yesterday afternoon that he is playing the best golf of his career right in this tournament. The records prove that.

Playing Under 80

Kenney, whose 77 won the qualifying medal last Tuesday, has yet to go above 80, while Addison, who took a week's vacation from his work at a wool concern in Andover to compete in the tournament, qualified with an 83 and has seen the 80's only once since.

As a result of their outstanding play, it is probable that both finalists will have their handicaps reduced to below eight—the deadline for this tournament—following the example set last year when Hollis Cranmer of Blue Hill, the first Class B champion, had his handicap reduced from eight to seven and accordingly could not defend this week.

In his two rounds yesterday Kenney was 73—even par—and 77 respectively as he eliminated first his clubmate Joe Moran 3 and 1, and then Paul Collins of Andover one up. In his two rounds Wednesday he needed par finishes for rounds of 74 and 76—not bad golf at all. In fact it is golf which would cut a swath in Class A events.

Addison's Cards

Addison was 77 yesterday morning as he defeated John Ford of Albemarle 3 and 1, and 76 as he ousted Al Lewis of George Wright 7 and 6. Wednesday his cards were 81 and 79.

Kenney's consistent ventures into the 70's began this year, and up until the negro tournament last week he held the low gross record of 74 for the new Ponkapoag layout. The best he has ever done was a 68 at Oakley three years ago, a score which surprised him more than anything else. Addison's lowest score was a 72 at his home course.

Probably both of these golfers could get their games down into the low 70's consistently, if each could spend the time for practice. Maybe their achievements in this tournament will spur them on.

Digging Divots

President Mel Merritt of the M. G. A. yesterday officially pronounced the Class B tournament a success. "It was started last year as an experiment," he said, "but it now becomes a permanent fixture on our tournament list. Next year, however, there will be one change, and that will see entries limited to those golfers over 21 years of ago. The juniors have their tournament now, and too many juniors in this tournament might spoil it. When boys reach 21 it is time enough for them to graduate to the Class B event."

♦ ♦ ♦

Congratulations to Ted Bishop for having reached the semi-finals of the national amateur at Omaha. It has been six long years since any local golfer has gone that far, and Joe Lynch of Blue Hill was the last fellow to do the trick in 1935. Previous to that you have to go back to the old standbys of this section, Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford.

♦ ♦ ♦

The U. S. G. A. announced today that 129 players will tee off in the 45th women's national amateur championship at The Country Club in Brookline the week of Sept. 8. Among the former titleholders entered are the defending champion, Betty Jameson, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., and Margaret Curtis of Essex. An 18-hole qualifying test will be hold Monday, with the 64 low scorers entering match play Tuesday. The final will be played at 36 holes Saturday.

♦ ♦ ♦

Shorts: Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont and Holy Cross, won the annual Cape Cod championship yesterday when he defeated Bill Bearse of Hyannisport 2 and 1 in the final at Eastward Ho! Country Club at Chatham . . . Ann Fitzgibbons of Duxbury won the State junior girls' championship at Hatherly by defeating Margaret Taft of Fresh Pond 5 and 4 . . . Nancy Jones of Bellevue won the junior title by beating Joan O'Neil of Falmouth one up . . . Frank McArdle won the open tournament at Commonwealth yesterday with a gross 74, leading H. Roy Replogle of the home club by two strokes.

Brickley Junior Elects Baseball Instead of Grid

By the Associated Press

CANTON, Ohio—Charles Brickley, Jr., thinks other people feel he ought to be at Harvard instead of playing baseball.

But the son of Harvard's great All-America gridder and the sharpest-eyed dropkicker football has ever known can't quite see it.

"I don't want to go anywhere I couldn't make a name for myself," Charles, Jr., declares. "At Harvard I would live off my dad's reputation."

Red Sox Rookie

So, unwillingness to bask in reflected glory, and a desire to play baseball are giving the Boston Red Sox a new rookie. He came here to try out at shortstop for the Canton Terriers of the Mid-Atlantic League but was headed toward the Oneonta, N. Y., club for his minor loop training.

The elder Brickley made history for Harvard in 1912, 13 and 14. He made good 35 out of 37 field goal attempts and, in an historic game with Yale in 1913, put five straight tries through the uprights to give the Crimson a 15-5 victory. Brickley also played baseball at Harvard and made the Olympic track team as a broad jumper.

Harvard Tradition

Charles has a younger brother, Howard, a six-foot four-and-a-half, 250-pound tackle, who intends to enroll at Harvard this fall.

"He'll take care of the family name at Harvard," says Charles, Jr., "baseball is my career."

All-Stars Increase Ranks

The Eastern College All-Stars, who face the Chicago Bears at Fenway Park Sept. 11, swelled their ranks yesterday, when Swede Nelson returned from Cornwall-on-Hudson with the signed contracts of Mort Landsberg, Cornell fullback, and Ted Konetsky, tackle from Pittsburgh.

Landsberg joins Howie Dunbar and Nick Drahos as the Cornell contribution to the Crosscup-Pishon All-Star group. Mort, at 184 pounds, is not a big man as these All-Star squads go. He has been one of Cornell's best ground gainers over the past two seasons. Landsberg is the fourth back signed. He joins Cahrlie O'Rourke, Henry Toczylowski, and Lou Montgomery.

Ted Konetsky is the lightest of the tackles so far signed by Swede. He weighs 205 pounds and stands 6 feet 2 inches. John Yauckoes and Nick Drahos come in at 225 and 215 respectively. Konetsky captained the Panthers last year. In training for the New York All-Star game, Konetsky is being used at a guard post.

On his return from the All-Star training camp at Cornwall, the genial Boston coach announced that he had dropped Dave Allerdice from the Boston squad. Allerdice, last year's leader at Princeton, does not feel up to playing either in New York or Boston.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at Cleveland, play later date.
Chicago at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled)

National League

Brooklyn at New York.
(Only game scheduled)

Tomorrow

National League

Pittsburgh at Chicago
Brooklyn at New York (two)
St. Louis at Cincinnati
Only games scheduled)

American League

Philadelphia at Boston
Chicago at St. Louis
Detroit at Cleveland
New York at Washington

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	376	102	153	29	95	.407
Cronin	444	84	140	14	82	.315
Fox	231	33	69	0	26	.299
Foxx	415	78	123	18	88	.296
Peacock	216	23	63	0	27	.292
Tabor	414	54	116	13	88	.280
Finney	426	70	119	3	37	.279
Doerr	411	56	114	14	75	.277
Pytlak	285	27	76	1	34	.267
Di Maggio	470	98	125	6	37	.266
Spence	193	22	47	2	26	.244
Newsome	177	17	37	1	12	.209
Carey	16	7	2	0	2	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	385	41	117	0	24	.304
Rowell	406	43	110	4	46	.271
West	412	55	111	10	58	.269
Waner	251	31	67	2	35	.267
Hassett	316	46	84	1	22	.266
Moore	308	34	82	4	32	.266
Sisti	424	53	112	1	41	.264
Montgomery	36	2	9	0	1	.250
Demaree	83	13	20	1	8	.241
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Miller	467	41	103	6	53	.221
Roberge	71	5	15	0	8	.211
Gremp	50	2	10	0	5	.200
Berres	215	15	40	0	13	.186

Quartet of Gridiron Stars

Wide World

Four Members of Eastern College All-Stars

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Four players in a backfield that has been training here for the New York encounter in which the Giants will clash with the All-Stars at the Polo Grounds Sept. 3. These backs will be reinforced with some of the players who competed against the Chicago Bears last night. Left to right: Joe Osmanski of Holy Cross, Henry Toczylowski of Boston College, Mort Landsberg of Cornell and Joe Hoague of Colgate. Osmanski, Toczylowski and Landsberg are expected to face the Bears with the Boston All-Stars, Sept. 11 at Fenway Park.

Late Bulletins

World Series Sale

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Yankees have not won the American League penhant officially but President Ed Barrow broke down today and admitted they were so near it that the club would start Tuesday taking orders for world series tickets.

The seats, of which there are 38,000 priced at $6.60 for boxes and $5.50 for grandstand, will be sold, as usual, in blocks of three for the first, second and sixth games. The first two games will be played in the Yankee Stadium, although Barrow said he would be willing to trade the opener for a Sunday date.

The day of each game the Yankees will place on sale 28,000 unreserved seats—14,000 in the top tier of the grandstand at $3.30 each and a like number in the bleachers at $1.10.

Landis Meeting

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—The office of Kenesaw M. Landis, Baseball Commissioner, announced today that plans for the World Series would be made at a meeting of eight major league clubs in New York Sept. 3.

Invited were representatives of the Brooklyn, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh Clubs of the National League, and of the New York, Chicago, Boston and Cleveland Clubs of the American League, National League President Ford Frick and American League President William Harridge.

Bishop Leading

OMAHA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Aided by a six-over-par start by his rival for the first five holes, Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., finished the first nine of his 36-hole national amateur golf semifinal match 4 up on Bobby Riegel of Houston, Texas, today.

Ted Bishop the handsome, tall New England champion from Boston, was 1 up through the ninth on Pat Abbott of Los Angeles, finalist in the 1938 tournament.

Madison Play-Off

MADISON, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP)—Lou Galby, Madison Country Club pro, announces that Tony Manero of Salem, Mass., former National open champion, and Lou Duncan, Meriden amateur, would play off their 27-hole tie in the Shore Line open tournament Sunday at the local club. Both scored 106.

The playoff will be over 18 holes.

Manero and Duncan emerged from the tournament all even last Monday in a driving rain that all but washed out the show participated in by 122 players.

A's Buy Outfielder

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — The Oklahoma City Indians of the Texas League have announced the sale of Gordon Donaldson, outfielder, to the Philadelphia Athletics. Donaldson's batting average with the Indians is .297. He is scheduled to report to the Athletics next spring.

Bob Seeds, veteran outfielder with Baltimore, is wearing No. 11 on his shirt again. With that number he always hit well. But this year he had to take another number until Gene Corbett, No. 11, was sold.

Labor Day Races Share Spotlight With Coulson

Now that Bobby Coulson and his Eastern Yacht Club mates have brought this section yachting fame once again by successfully retaining their National Junior Sailing championship, local enthusiasm centers on a busy Labor Day week end of racing.

For Boston Bay craft, the annual three-day meeting at the Winthrop Yacht Club, jointly under the sponsorship of the Cottage Park Yacht Club and the Winthrop organization, is the hightlight.

At Marblehead, the next to last race of the Eastern Yacht Club series will be sailed tomorrow, and the Corinthian takes over as is its custom on Sunday. On Monday, the Corinthian Club still fires the starting and finishing guns with the fifth race of their second race on deck.

Jewett Bowl

In cape waters, the feature engagement is tomorrow's Jewett Bowl long distance race for Vineyard interclubs, with the start and finish at Vineyard Haven.

But while this week end provides a glorious three days of racing for all yachtsmen along the New England coastline, local yachtsmen, particularly those around Marblehead, are still talking about the dramatic finish of young Coulson in the Sears Cup championship.

Trailing five points to Cold Spring Harbor after the second day's sailing, and with only three races to go, young Mr. Coulson really started to make his Eastern craft move. After the next two races on Wednesday, Coulson wound up tied with Cold Spring's Tommy Platt.

Early Scare

Meanwhile, Westhampton Yacht Club, with Arthur Pounds at the helm, came roaring up the standing Wednesday to within three-quarters of a point of the two leaders.

And that was the situation going into yesterday's final race. Coulson gave his many Eastern supporters an early scare as Cold Spring jumped ahead at the start and held on the first windward leg. At the initial mark, it was Vineyard Haven's Johnny Mills turning first with Edwin Fisher and his Sachem's Head trio second. Cold Spring was in third berth, Westhampton fifth, and Eastern sixth.

On the second leg, a run, Coulson surprised many with nifty down-the-wind work and eked inside at the mark for a fourth over Cold Spring. But Westhampton was third, with the championship in their favor at this point.

Eastern's sail handlers, Clint McKim and Paul Webster, worked like trojans. On the reach before the second and final windward leg, the Eastern tars moved into third place at the buoy.

From that point on, it was a cinch for Coulson, whose windward work never has been questioned. Not only did he work out a three-minute advantage in the puffy nor'wester over his two rivals, but he almost caught Sachem's Head for a second.

Mills for Vineyard Haven had yesterday's encounter all to himself. Managing a nice start, Mills pulled out an early lead, and while the three leaders were luffing and covering each other, he stuck to his knitting and stitched a hull-down triumph.

Vineyard Third

The cannon salute gave the Vineyarders a third for the series, but two points behind Eastern, and one astern of Cold Spring Harbor in second berth. It all added up to the closest series in many years of this Sears Cup national championship.

In fourth berth after the names were enscrolled was Pounds and his Westhampton crew who dropped to sixth in yesterday's finale. While Bud Thurber and his Hingham Yacht Club titlists from the South Shore waltzed into fifth spot. The rest of the crews were in order: Sachem's Head, sixth; Burnham Park of Chicago, seventh, and Boothbay Harbor of Maine, eighth.

While the drama of the National Junior sailing championship was being staged, the semifinals of the women's sailing championship of the United States was also being run off at Marblehead. This concerned the representative of the North and South Shores in the title event which will be held under the banners of the American Yacht Club of Rye, N. Y., starting next Wednesday.

Two finalist crews from the South and North Shore met yesterday in a series of four races, and Capt. Sue Simonds and her Cohasset Yacht Club crew was the winner.

The Cohasset trio had a three and a half point margin over Beatrice Patton of Manchester Yacht Club. Betsy Best of the Hingham Yacht Club was third and Sally Smith of the Pleon Yacht Club fourth and last.

♦ ♦ ♦

The National Women's Sailing championship is annually raced for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy. . . Cohasset's women skippers hold a monopoly on the trophy.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sunday's race at Winthrop will be the only encounter of the three-day series which will count in the seasonal inter-club championship. Only one more race remains after Sunday for the coveted inter-club title.

♦ ♦ ♦

A special trophy race for the Gilman Cup is scheduled for Duxbury sailors Sunday. . . The Vice-Commodore's Cup is the prize for Cohasset's yachtsmen on the same day. . . Hingham again holds its special Labor Day races.

W. A. D.

Around the Hub

Eskie Clark Project

Among the college athletic interests swinging into the defense program, apart from the athlete, is the possibility of the Athletic Director of Lafayette College, Henry W. (Eskie) Clark entering the service. The former assistant to Bill Bingham at Harvard passed through Boston last night en route to Washington after a lengthy plane flight to survey the welfare and recreational situation for soldiers and sailors in Alaska and Newfoundland.

Having served in the last war and since then having been active in college athletics, Clark is steeped in both athletics and the needs of the service man. He has filed his Alaska and Newfoundland recommendations with Washington and if officials there feel the need is sufficient, he may seek an extended leave of absence from Lafayette and continue his surveys.

An army not at war is definitely in need of recreational diversion to lighten the drudgery of training and the Administration is determined to provide such facilities. Continuance probably will require a commission for Clark.

♦ ♦ ♦

The sound lacing the Bears gave the College All-Stars in Chicago last night has sent Swede Nelson, coach of the local stars who meet the Bears here at Fenway Park, Sept. 11, into a hurried defensive hurdle. The popular Swede may not have so many luminaries as the All-Stars of last night, but he will supplement available material with football knowledge to save "face" against the pro champions.

♦ ♦ ♦

It could be that the older heads of the United States Golf Association are more than a little reticent regarding the press references of Ted Bishop of Woodland as a "reformed professional." It would be more to their liking to keep the term professional far apart from the term amateur.

♦ ♦ ♦

When Denny Myers, Boston College football coach, was playing at the University of Iowa, Sam Barry, newly appointed head coach at University of Southern California was the Iowa backfield coach, and basketball coach.

Local Box Scores

Braves

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell 2b	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	0	0	10	0	0
Waner rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
West lf	2	1	1	4	3	0	0
Moore cf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	2	3	1
Berres c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	2	4	7	27	9	1
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson ss	4	0	0	0	6	0	1
Olsen cf	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cavarretta cf	3	1	1	4	0	0	0
Nicholson rf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dallessandro lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
McCullough c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Stringer 2b	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Eaves p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*George	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raffensb'g'r p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	2	5	24	3	1

*Batted for Eaves in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs batted in, Cavarretta, West, Moore. Home runs, Cavarretta, West. Stolen bases, Rowell, Moore. Sacrifice, Eaves. Double play, Hassett (unassisted). Left on bases, Chicago 3; Boston 5. Bases on balls, by Eaves, by Earley 2. Struck out, by Eaves 5, by Earley 4. Hits, off Eaves, 4 in 7 innings; off Raffensberger 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Eaves (West). Losing pitcher, Eaves. Time 1h. 39m. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Conlan. Attendance, 1,914 and 745 boys.

Leo Durocher, manager of the Dodgers, thinks a southpaw pitcher has the advantage in the National League, but his club has none.

Red Sox

Yesterday

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Croucher ss	3	0	0	0	5	3	0
Gehringer 2b	5	1	3	5	4	3	0
Radcliff lf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Stainback lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCosky cf	4	2	2	2	1	0	0
Campbell rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Higgins 3b	3	2	2	2	1	3	0
York 1b	4	1	1	4	13	0	0
Sullivan c	4	1	2	4	6	1	0
Benton p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
*Meyer	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Manders p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	8	12	20	27	16	3
BOSTON							
Di Maggio, cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Fox, rf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cronin, 3b	5	1	2	6	1	1	0
Williams, lf	3	2	2	7	0	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	1	1	7	2	0
Doerr, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
Peacock, c	4	1	1	1	6	0	0
Carey, ss	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
†Finney	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
L Newsome, ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dobson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Spence	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Harris, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	7	10	19	24	7	0

*Batted for Benton in sixth. †Batted for Carey in eighth. ‡Batted for Ryba in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	—8	
Boston	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	—7	

Runs batted in Cronin 3, Di Maggio 2, Williams, Foxx, York 4, Sullivan 2, Meyer, McCoskey. Two-base hits, Gehringer 2, Cronin, Meyer. Three-base hits, Williams, Sullivan. Home runs, Williams, Cronin, York. Double plays, Doerr and Foxx; Croucher, Gehringer and York; Croucher, Sullivan and York. Left on bases, Boston 8, Detroit 7. Base on balls, by Dobson 3, by Manders, Hits, off Dobson, 11 in 6 innings, none out in seventh; off Ryba, 1 in 1 inning; off Harris, none in 1 inning; off Benton, 7 in 6 innings; off Manders, 3 in 3 innings. Winning pitcher, Manders; losing pitcher, Ryba. Umpires, Rue, Stewart, and Summers. Time, 2h. 11m. Attendance, 3,993 (paid).

Red Sox Oppose Eastern Rivals at Fenway Park

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back from a mediocre tour of the West, the Red Sox continue their drive to regain second place in the American League tomorrow by opening a three-game Fenway Park series with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. Having captured 12 out of 16 from the second division Mackmen this season, Joe Cronin was looking forward to a successful week end. He was idle today while the White Sox played at St. Louis and the Tigers at Cleveland.

During the approaching home stay the Red Sox will keep seven dates with the East. After a single and double-header in a row with the Athletics, they play a holiday twin bill with the Senators on Monday, and singles Wednesday and Thursday with the Yankees.

Two Games Out

Despite only nine victories in 21 starts on the road, the Rox Sox actually lost no ground in their battle for the runner-up berth. When they opened their tour at Yankee Stadium on Aug. 11, they were in exactly the same spot. However, instead of trailing the Indians, Joe Cronin is now in pursuit of the White Sox.

Highlights of the tour were the pitching of Charley Wagner and Dick Newsome, and the hitting of Ted Williams, who, incidentally, is featured in this week's Life magazine. Wagner gave Cronin two shutouts, one at Philadelphia and another at Cleveland. By holding the Indians to four hits, Broadway won a sensational mound duel from Bob Feller, 1-0. The young Boston right-hander now sports a record of seven and five, with six in a row. He probably will open against the A's tomorrow.

Aims At 20

Newsome picked up his 14th triumph at Chicago, although he was relieved in the ninth by Mike Ryba, and his 15th five days later at Cleveland. With seven or eight starts ahead of him before the curtain drops on the schedule, the knuckleball ace may go as high as 19 or 20. Cronin means to give him every chance to reach the coveted 20-win level. The Sox have not had a pitcher in that circle since Wes Ferrell departed.

Even though Ted Williams slipped three percentage points—from .410 to .407—on the road, you have to take your hat off to the boy for staying above .400. It is one thing to stay in the .300 class and something else again to do .400 or better. He is a cinch to take the batting crown away from Joe Di Maggio and may yet lead in homers. He has 29, three behind Charley Keller.

Braves in East

Meanwhile, the Braves will go on a tour of the eastern half of the National League, stopping at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and New York in that order. At a time when it looked as if Casey Stengel might make the sixth-place hurdle, his boys came up with a disappointing 7 won and 13 lost home record, and now the chances of moving higher in the race are dimmer than ever. Two and a half games still separate the Braves and Cubs.

The Braves regained a portion of their lost prestige by taking two out of three from the Cubs here, thanks to a couple of smartly pitched games by Manny Salvo and Tom Earley. Earley's yesterday was one of the best seen here this year. He had a one-hit shutout going into the ninth, when Phil Cavarretta hit a homer. The Roxbury boy walked only two Chicago batters. He now has won four games, all of them in the second half of the campaign.

♦ ♦ ♦

Shorts . . . Dick Newsome will probably pitch one of the contests with the Athletics . . . Tex Hughson is slowly working his arm back in shape . . . Earl Johnson, in his comeback, started three games on the road . . . He had to be taken out at Washington and St. Louis, but went the distance and lost at Cleveland . . . He should be a help in the games remaining . . . Max West and Phil Cavarretta received $25 defense savings bonds for hitting home runs yesterday at Braves Field . . . It was No. 10 for Maxie and was the margin of Earley's victory.

By a Staff Photographer
Charley Wagner

Myopia Horse Show Program

List of exhibitors for the 45th Myopia Horse Show, made public today, showed that many prominent Massachusetts horsemen and horsewomen will participate in the annual Labor Day event at Myopia Schooling Field, Hamilton, Mass., next Monday.

An interesting program for both morning and afternoon was announced, assuring the always brilliant audience a good time. Sixteen classes will be shown starting with the children's events at 9 a. m. and closing with the hunt team class at 4:15.

The horse show committee this year consists of: George C. Clement, Chairman; Frederick Winthrop, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Howland Seabury, C. G. Rice, and Harold L. Chalifoux.

The judges, it was announced, will be Mrs. Owen B. Toland and Russell Knowles. The show ring committee consists of Richard Preston, Howland Seabury, and Everett F. Haley.

The program and list of exhibitors follows:

Morning Program

Class 1. Taskmaster Trophy. 9:00 a. m. For Junior Riders under 14 years of age. Contestants will be required to mount and dismount, ride without stirrups or bareback at discretion of judges. Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs. Gordon C. Prince. Exhibitors: Miss Lindsay Febiger, Molly Reynolds, Ruth Storey, Sally Lunt, Christopher Bird, David Bird, Betsy White.

Class 2. Ponies and Saddle Horses. 9:20 a. m. 15.2 hands and under for Junior Riders under 16 years of age. This class will be divided, if the judges so decide. Cup to winner. Exhibitors: Christopher Bird, Miss Lindsay Febiger, Betsy Smith, Molly Reynolds, Ruth Storey, Sally Lunt, Countess Guardalassi, Betsy Smith.

Class 3. Taskmaster Trophy. 9:40 a. m. Riders 14 years to 16 years inclusive. Contestants will be required to mount and dismount, jump without stirrups or bareback at discretion of judge. Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs Gordon C. Prince. Exhibitors: Betsy Smith, Neil Ayer, Hilda Ayer, Hope Ellen Noyes, Jean Cochrane.

Class 4. Jumpers for Junior Riders, 10:00 a. m. Under 16 years of age. To be shown over jumps about 3 ft. 6 in. For ponies and such horses as the committee considers suitable horses for young people. This class will be divided, if the judges so decide. Cup to winner. Exhibitors: Christopher Bird, David Bird, Anne Rice, Miss Lindsay Febiger, Miss Betsy Smith, Sally Lunt, Mrs. E. MacNichol, Jr., Hilda Ayer, Neil Ayer, Hope Ellen Noyes, Jean Cochrane.

Class 5 Team of Two Jumpers for Junior Riders, 10:25 a. m. Under 16 years of age. Both horses to be shown over jumps together. The horses need not be named in entry, and may be property of different owners. This class will be divided, if the judges so decide. Cup to winners. Exhibitors: Christopher Bird, David Bird, Miss Lindsay Febiger, Jean Cochrane.

Class 6. Parent and Child Class. 10:45 a. m. No minimum age limit for children. General appearance and appointments to count 33 1-3 per cent. Horsemanship to count 33 1-3 per cent. Conformation, manners and suitability of horse to the rider to count 33 1-3 per cent. Cup to winner. Exhibitors: Miss Sally Sears, Miss Anne Rice, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Ledyard Farm.

Class 7. Handy Hunter Class, 11:00 a. m. Several jumps, a gate to be opened and shut and a rail to be lowered without dismounting. To be judged on manners, performance and promptness. Cup to winner. Exhibitors: Miss Anne Rice, Mr. G. K. Clement, Miss Sally Sears, David Bird, Perry C. Baird, Jr. Herbert B. Shaw, Miss E. R. Sears, Edward Fredericks, Mrs. Frederick Winthrop, Betsy Rimmer, John C. Hopewell, Lucy Douglas Cochrane, Ledyard Farm, Mrs. George S. Patten.

Class 8. The Abbott Cup, 11:25 a. m. For Best Green Hunter, owned by a member of, or a subscriber to, the Myopia Hunt. Conformation 50 per cent. Performance 50 per cent. Exhibitors: Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Charles S. Bird II, Miss E. R. Sears, R. Mortimer Tuckerman, Myopia Hunt Club, Mrs. E. MacNichol, Jr.

Class 9. The Kennewick Cup, 11:45 a. m. Qualified Hunters, Light Weight. Cup presented by Bayard Tuckerman, Jr. Performance, conformation, manners, to be considered. A horse entered in this class cannot be entered in Class 11. Exhibitors: Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Miss Sally Sears, Mr. G. K. Clement, Miss Anne Rice, Miss Diana Bird, Mrs. Fred Winthrop, Mr. Fred Winthrop, Betsy Rimmer, Edward F. MacNichol, Lucy Douglas Cochrane, Mrs. E. MacNichol, Jr., Ledyard Farm, Miss E. R. Sears, Hope Ellen Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. N. Clark.

Class 10. Hunter Hack Class, 12:10 p. m. Cup to winner. Exhibitors: Christopher Bird, Charles S. Bird II, Miss Anne Rice, Miss Sally Sears, Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Mrs. Charles P. Ware, Paul F. Fox, R. Mortimer Tuckerman, Miss Nattlee Tuttle, Betsy Rimmer, Edward F. MacNichol, Lucy Douglas Cochrane, Mrs. E. F. MacNichol, Ledyard Farm, Miss E. R. Sears, Hope Ellen Noyes.

Afternoon Program

Class 11. The Turner Hill Cup, 1:45 p. m. Qualified Hunters up to carrying over 185 pounds. Performance, Conformation and Manners to be considered. A horse entered in this class cannot be entered in Class 10. Exhibitors: Herbert B. Shaw, Miss E. R. Sears, Sally Sears, R. Webb Peploe, Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Perry C. Baird, Jr., Myopia Hunt Club, John E. Laurence, Mrs. Richard Storey, Jr., P. J. Keough, Robert K. Peirce, Mrs. E. MacNichol, Jr., Ledyard Farm, Miss E. R. Sears, Mrs. George S. Patten.

Class 12. Touch and Out Class, 2:20 p. m. A horn will be blown and rider must retire when the horse either refuses or touches a jump. Post entries accepted. Cup to winner. Exhibitors: Miss E. R. Sears, Sally Sears, Charles S. Bird 3d, Perry C. Baird, Jr., Mrs. Fred Winthrop, Mrs. Richard Storey, P. J. Keough, John C. Hopewell, Robert K. Peirce.

Class 13. Ladies' Hunter (Inside Course), 2:45 p. m. To be ridden by a Lady. Performance and Manners 60%. Conformation 30%. Appointments 10%. Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. F. P. Sears to be won three times by the same lady. Trophy to winner Exhibitors: Sally Sears, Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Diana Bird, Mrs. Frederick Winthrop, Lucy Douglas Cochrane, Ledyard Farm, Hope Ellen Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. N. Clark.

Class 14. Masters Challenge Cup, 3:15 p. m. For the best Hunter owned by a member of, or a subscriber to, the Myopia Hunt Club. Exhibitors: Miss E. R. Sears, Mrs. George S. Patten.

Class 15. Willowbank Trophy, 3:45 p. m. Both horses to be shown over jumps together. The horses need not be named in entry, and may be the property of different owners. Riders to be in Hunting Costume ("Pink" requested.) Performance and Similarity of Type to be considered. A Fair Drag Hunting Pace is required. Outside Course. Exhibitors: Herbert B. Shaw, Sally Sears, Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Perry C. Baird, Myopia Hunt Club, Mrs. E. MacNichol, Jr., Ledyard Farm, Miss E. R. Sears.

Class 16. Hunt Teams, 4:15 p. m. Teams of three Hunters, not necessarily the property of the same owner. Performance, Similarity of Type, and Appointments to be considered. A Fair Drag Hunting Pace is required. Outside Course. Cup to winner. Exhibitors: Sally Sears, Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Perry C. Baird, Jr., Myopia Hunt Club, Ledyard Farm.

Cubs Buy Two

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Los Angeles Club has announced the sale of Outfielder Harry (Peanuts) Lowrey and Pitcher Jess Flores to the Chicago Cubs. They will report next spring. The sale price was said to be nominal but the Cubs will turn over players to Los Angeles next year in exchange.

Lowrey, Culver City, Calif., youth, is hitting .321.

Flores, born in Guadalajara, Mexico, has won 10 and lost 13 this season but many of his losses were close ones. He is a right hander.

Dick Erdlitz, Northwestern quarterback, is the son of a circus clown, and did a lot of travelling with the big top.

Chicago Bears Display Evidence of Ability for This Coming Pro Gridiron Season

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wooderson Still Running

LONDON—American devotees of track and field will be interested, I think, to learn that the great little Sydney Wooderson—holder of the world's amateur record for the outdoor mile, half-mile, and 800 meters—has been running again this season. And running quite fast at that (until a mishap intervened) considering he is in the army now and training for sport in the army is an activity upon which there is no time for specialization these days.

Sport in Britain today is very much an incidental, greatly appreciated by participants and spectators when it takes place, but subordinated to more serious, if less agreeable, considerations. So in matters like athletics, which entail concentration by people in the top class of competition, it is unreasonable to expect 1941 achievements comparable to those of the days when intensity of training was limited only by the amount of spare time an athlete was prepared to devote to it.

The only places where track and field proceed on anything recognizable as the pre-war plan are the universities and the schools, but even there the ordinary program of sport has been affected by various war factors, though a great effort is made to retain as many normal features as possible.

Schedule as Well as Slogan

Elsewhere—and especially in the Services—sport of all kinds is extemporized as opportunity permits. Naval, Army, and Air Force championships, other than those of local character, are a thing of the past, and sport for sport's sake is the schedule as well as the slogan.

It is reasonable to believe that post-war sport in Britain will benefit from the present state of affairs. For the aces of sport have all been shuffled into the pack instead of reposing on the top, so to speak, and thousands of young athletes have the unprecedented advantage of close personal contact with men whose names make headlines in normal times.

Wooderson, for example, though a man of retiring disposition, is always ready to tell what he knows of running and racing technique to enquirers around him. And what he knows is plenty, even though he may not know any more than I do why a man so slight in build as himself should possess the latent power of acceleration that is his outstanding athletic characteristic.

A. G. Hill, the old Olympic champion, who used to be his trainer, was always stumped, anyway, for a technical explanation, and the nearest he ever got to accounting for it to me was by drawing the analogy between Wooderson and a small racing car with an exceptionally high-powered engine.

Certainly there is nothing about Sydney's appearance to suggest that he is the fastest miler Britain ever produced—or even that he is a fast runner at all. His repeated spectacular triumphs have been due, not to any unusual length of stride or obvious muscular power—he weighs only 115 pounds and stands only 5ft. 6in. in height—but to his extraordinary capacity for holding energy in reserve until the moment for transforming it into a fast finish. In the first lap or two, the only thing that marked him out from the general cluster was his reputation. But in the last lap, it was his speed, the speed that enabled him to set the world's amateur record for the outdoor mile at 4m. 6.4s., for the half-mile at 1m. 49s., and for the 800 meters (874 yards 2ft. 8¾in.) at 1m. 48.4s.

4.9s. Outside Best Time

Since the war began, Wooderson's fastest performance has been in an unsuccessful attempt to beat the world's best time for 1,000 yards, listed as 2m. 9.7s. by Elroy Robinson, of the United States, in 1937.

The run was the star attraction on the program of a meet promoted at Fallowfield last season, before Sydney was called to the colors. He was 4.9s. outside Robinson's time, but I must add that his training for the event had been far less thorough than usual and his pacemakers did not do a very clever job. They ran themselves to a standstill and retired before they had covered 500 yards, and, while they were running, they ran absurdly fast.

Anyway, the first 120 yards were ripped off in 14.5s. a speed which, if it could have been maintained, meant about 2m. 1s. for the whole distance, and this cracking start cracked up Wooderson's entire time schedule. His plan was to run the first half-mile in 1m. 54s., and then the last 120 yards in about 15.5s. Actually, he completed the first quarter-mile in 57s. and reached the 880 yards mark in 1m. 57s. Just when he most needed a pacemaker to force his best finish out of him he was all by himself, and his time at the tape was 3.4s. slower than even the British record—set by Cyril Ellis away back in 1929.

Since then Wooderson has had progressively fewer opportunities to build up his racing form to what it used to be when he was a London solicitor. His first form of national service was as a member of the Auxiliary Fire Service, which has given such a gallant account of itself during air raids on this country, and afterwards he took his place in the Army, where he was soon a non-commissioned officer. At the age of 26, he does not feel that his high-speed days in top-class competition are necessarily over. That matter depends, however, not only on Wooderson's speed, but also on the speed of the war, which, unlike Sydney at Manchester, got away to a slow start, and, in spite of several spectacular bursts, wears more and more the appearance of being set for long distance.

© Fox

Sydney Wooderson

Wartime aspect of a peacetime celebrity, Wooderson, world's record holder for the mile, provides a problem picture. Is he running for a train or training for a run?

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 28

International League

Montreal 7, Toronto 5.
Baltimore 5, Newark 4.
Buffalo 9, Rochester 5.
Three scheduled.

American Association

Toledo 7, Indianapolis 4.
Minneapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville 4-5, Columbus 1-2.
Kansas City 10-14, St. Paul 1-3.

Southern Association

Knoxville 8-9, Memphis 5-3.
Chattanooga 5, Birmingham 4.
Atlanta 5-5, New Orleans 1-4.
Little Rock-Nashville, rain.

Eastern League

Williamsport 9-0, Scranton 0-7.
Binghamton 1-1, Hartford 0-7.
Albany 9-5, Springfield 7-1.
Elmira 8-3, Wilkes-Barre 4-6.

Texas League

Tulsa 2, Shreveport 0.
Houston 2, Dallas 0.
Fort Worth 6, San Antonio 5 (11 inns.).
(Only games.)

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 5, Oakland 1.
San Francisco 1, Los Angeles 0 (11 inns.).
Seattle 7, Portland 5.

Semipro Baseball

By the Associated Press

National Tournament at Wichita, Kans.

Worcester Mass., 6; Wichita Stearmans 8 (Stearmans eliminated); Enid, Okla., 12; Waco, Texas, 7.

Grant Clark of Miami Beach defeated Norman Copeland of Daytona Beach, 8—6, 6—1, last Sunday in the finals of the senior boys' singles division of the 13th annual Miami Beach junior tennis tournament.

The senior mixed doubles crown fell to Phyllis Wolfson and Clark, winners over Babe Evans of Orlando and Copeland. Miss Evans downed Ruth Polick of Miami Beach, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, in the senior girls' finale.

Ed Duggins, line coach at Appalachian State College in Boone, N. C., has been named to the same position at the University of Tampa and will take over Sept. 1 when the Spartans begin workouts for the 1941 season. Duggins is one of the smartest and best qualified young coachs in the South. Since graduating from the University of Tennessee he has closely followed all recent developments in football.

Head Coach Stewart plans to use Duggins as line coach, giving him authority over the forward wall. Duggins was an associate of Stewart's at Appalachian, and was slated to return to the North Carolina school this fall.

The Tampa Spartans open the season on Sept. 19 against the Alabama State Teachers, which means they have less than three weeks in which to prepare for a formidable opponent.

The St. Augustine Saints are the 1941 champions of the Class D Florida State League, the first club to win two flags since the league was organized in 1936. Although the Saints dropped six out of 10 engagements this past week, the second place Deland Red Hats found it impossible to catch up with the leaders as they split 10 games.

As a result, the Saints had five and one half game lead over Deland at midnight Tuesday, with nine games to play to Deland's 11. Only a surprise spurt could put the Red Hats out front, for to cop the flag they would have to win 11 straight while the Saints were winning six out of nine.

C. J.

Ward Deemed Man to Beat In U. S. Golf

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 29 (AP)—The boys in the Field Club's locker rooms will tell you that Marvin (Bud) Ward, the curly-haired husky from the Far West, is heading toward another national amateur golf championship.

Belting Bud, a hard-hitting shooter with the finesse of a professional, was rated tops in the semifinal field which battled down the Field Club's narrow, trouble-dotted fairways in 36-hole matches today.

"Say, that fellow can beat any amateur in the country," said one of the boys who dropped out in the quarter-final round. You hear similar remarks about the Spokane (Wash.) slugger in other huddles down where both the winners and losers mingle.

Semifinal Foe

Bud's semifinal foe was the almost fragile appearing Bobby Riegel, a young man from Houston (Texas) and those same fellows downstairs named Ward to advance to the championship final against the winner of the match between good-looking Pat Abbott, the former movie extra, and tall Ted Bishop, the Bostonian.

Ward, who strides over the fairways with the self-assurance of a cop patrolling his beat, says he isn't taking anything for granted in this tournament. "I'm just going to stay in there and pitch, playing the course rather than my opponent, for that's the way matches are won," he said.

Third Appearance

This is Ward's third semifinal appearance. He got there in 1937, when he made his maiden start in the national, swept through to the title in 1939, and here he is again.

Ward come into the semifinal round with a convincing 5-and-4 decision over little Steve Kovach, the popular Pennsylvania kid who couldn't match Bud's skill on the second nine of their quarterfinal round. Ward's third round foe, Glenn Oatman of Kansas City, went down, 3 and 1.

Riegel didn't carry as brilliant a reputation into the semifinal as Ward. In fact, he had to play off to get into match play. But he's been going at a steady pace since he stopped Omaha Johnny Goodman in that surprising extra-hole first-round match.

The former southern amateur titleholder, playing for the third time in the national, entered this tournament at the last minute. Learning he could get away from his job as insurance salesman, he airmailed his entry to the U. S. G. A., and it was received on the final day.

Beat Burkemo

Riegel's accomplishments yesterday included a 4-and-3 victory over young Walter Burkemo of Chicago, and a 1 up triumph over Bruce McCormick, the California fireman.

Abbott, a gallery favorite, was the general choice over Bishop, the New England champion. Handsome Pat did a two-under-par job as he eliminated two stout shooters, Ray Billows, the New York salesman, 3 and 2, and Harry Todd, the lanky Texan, 2 up. Abbott was a finalist against Willie Turnesa in 1938.

Bishop, a salesman who once was a professional, tripped Hal Stone, Jr., of Bloomington, Ill., 1 up in the third round and then surprised with a 5-and-3 victory over Lou Jennings of Portland, Ore.

Southern Four-Ball Golf At Atlanta Sept. 29-Oct. 3

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The annual Southern States four-ball golf tournament will be held in Atlanta, Sept. 29-Oct. 3, it was announced last Saturday. Two teams from each of the 14 States in the Southern Amateur Golf Association will be eligible for the tournament, which will be played over the No. 1 course at the East Lake Country Club.

The Bob Jones plaque, on which the four cups Jones won in his grand slam golf are reproduced, will be awarded the winner. Duplicates of the plaque will be given the runners-up. The players will be selected in the various States on the basis of their records. Last year the title was won by two Atlanta players, Tommy Barnes and Gene Gaillard. They defeated fellow Georgians, Jennings Gordon of Rome, and Johnny Oliver of Valdosta, one up.

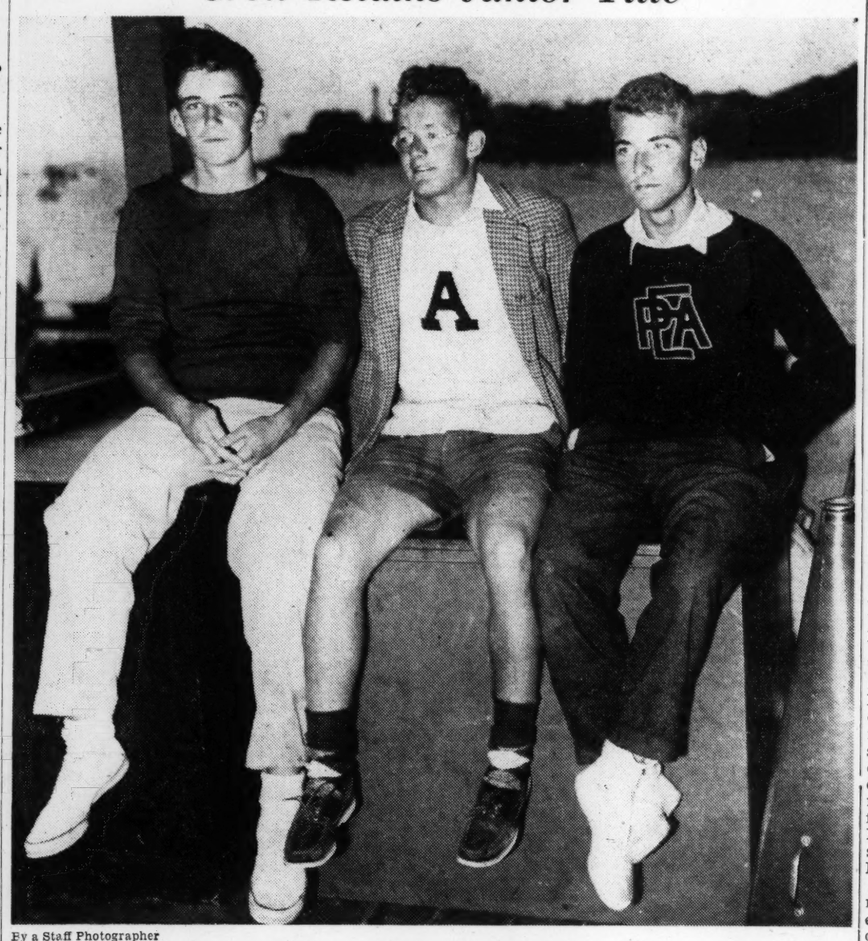
American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	86	44	.662	
Chicago	68	60	.531	17
Boston	66	62	.516	19
Cleveland	64	61	.512	19½
Detroit	60	68	.469	25
Philadelphia	56	70	.444	28
St. Louis	54	71	.432	29½
Washington	53	71	.421	30

Results Aug. 28

Chicago 4, Washington 0.
Detroit 8, Boston 7.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3.
New York 8, St. Louis 5 (10 inns.)

Crew Retains Junior Title



By a Staff Photographer

Eastern Yacht Club Sailors

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The above youngsters (right to left), Clinton McKim, Capt. Robert Coulson, and Paul Webster, scored 44¼ points to edge the Cold Spring Harbor crew from Long Island for the historic Sears Cup, emblematic of the national junior yachting championship. It was the fifth time in 21 years that defenders have repeated. The other crews finished as follows: Cold Spring Harbor, 43¼; Vineyard Haven, 42¼; Westhampton, 40½; Hingham, 34¼; Sachem's Head, 34; Burnham Park, Chicago, 29½; and Boothbay Harbor, 20.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Cardinal Skipper

In the tireless drive of the Cardinals, much has been said and written about Mize, Brown, Hopp, the Coopers, Crespi, and the rest of the boys on the active list. Often publicized, too, is the Redbird speed and daring hustle—their high-geared forward push despite an endless series of damaging injuries. But there happens to be another fellow on that Mound City outfit who deserves a hand from the gallery. His name is Billy Southworth.

Coming out of Rochester at about mid-season in 1940, Southworth replaced the jittery Ray Blades and had the club rolling in August and September. But Billy arrived on the scene too late to catch the Reds.

Infield Problem

When Southworth went to St. Petersburg this spring, his biggest problem was the Cardinal infield. At least, that was the way it looked from the press box. Before the critics picked the Redbirds to stay with the Dodgers and Reds in the National League pennant race, they wanted to see who was going to play second base. The roster was overstocked with shortstops, but seemed lacking on the keystone side.

However, the manager put one over on the boys. He knew all along that Creepy Crespi was going to play on the right side of second base.

Crespi had been one of the leading shortstops in the International League—a minor league standout at the berth. No one suspected that he would be brought up and converted. But Southworth had seen Frankie operate around second and knew the boy could make good.

During the past winter, Southworth made a trip to St. Louis to visit his son, stationed there at an Army airbase. Hearing that Crespi was also in the city, he asked Frank to come up to his hotel room. It was then that the manager of the Cardinals sprung his plan on the young man—told him that a steady job awaited him in the National League if he could adapt himself to the other side of the infield. The news must have come as a surprise to Creepy, who had worked hard to make himself big league timber at short. But, of course, he agreed to give the change a fling.

As the story goes, Southworth put down a newspaper on the hotel room floor and spent a couple of hours schooling Crespi in the tricks of keystone bag play. He showed him how to pivot on double plays and anything else he knew about the berth. Frank spent the rest of the winter practicing and thinking about his new job.

Young Players Star

The Cardinal skipper must have a way with young players. Along with Crespi, Southworth is getting effective first-year work from Walker Cooper, the catcher, and Howard Krist and Ernie White, the pitchers. Also, Marty Marion at short and Johnny Hopp in the outfield have developed quickly under the Southworth influence.

There is more to this Cardinal team than meets the eye. In the clubhouse and dugout it is a contented group, devoid of individual stars and types who play for personal glory. It is a perfectly molded team, keyed to the winning pitch, with every shoulder to the wheel. It is thriving under the Southworth system. Whether they win this flag or finish second, the Redbirds and their manager have the admiration of the populace. They have been dead game all the way.

For the first ten days this year, Purdue's advance football ticket sales were running 27 per cent ahead of the same period last year.

West Point Soccer

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—An eight-game schedule, including one with Navy, will be played by the Army soccer team this fall, Col. Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of Athletics, announced.

The schedule: Oct. 4, Princeton; 8, Lehigh; 15, Syracuse; 22, Bucknell; 29, Brown; Nov. 8, Harvard at Boston; 15, Penn State; 22, Navy at Annapolis.

In cross-country, Army will meet Alfred here Oct. 11; Cornell at Ithaca Nov. 18, Pittsburgh here Nov. 1 and will take part in the heptagonal meet in New York City Nov. 8.

Groups, Times in Women's Golf

Morning

8:00—Mrs. Archie C. McLave, Westchester Hills G. C., White Plains, N. Y. Mrs. Thomas E. Nolan, Chartiers Heights C. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

8:05—Mrs. John G. Capers, Merion Cricket C., Haverford, Pa. Mrs. Charles E. Brainard, Hartford G. C., Hartford, Conn.

8:10—Mrs. Edward Stevens, Round Hill C., Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. John Grew, Dedham C. and Polo C., Dedham, Mass.

8:15—Mrs. Myron Davy, Columbia C. C., Chevy Chase, Md. Deborah Verry, Kittansett C., Marion, Mass.

8:20—Mrs. C. Kyrle Bellew, Bel-Air C. C., Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Willard Howard, Wellesley C. C., Wellesley, Mass.

8:25—Kaye Farrell, Jericho G. and C. C., Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Mrs. James M. Robbins, Mount Kisco C. C., Mount Kisco, N. Y.

8:30—Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches G. and C. C., Haworth, N. J. Mrs. James Ferrie, Virginia C. C., Long Beach, Calif.

8:35—Mrs. Bob Hope, Lakeside G. C., Hollywood, Calif. Marcia C. Perin, Woodland G. C., Auburndale, Mass.

8:40—Dorothy Germain, Llanerch C. C., Manoa, Pa. Mrs. Lily Harper Martin, Princess Anne C. C., Virginia Beach, Va.

8:50—Elinor Evelyn Jones, Albuquerque C. C., Albuquerque, N. M. Virginia E. Vines, Blue Hill C. C., Canton, Mass.

8:55—Mrs. Hayes Dansingburg, Midland Hills C. C., St. Paul, Minn. Dorothy Kirby, Capital City C., Atlanta, Ga.

9:00—Marjorie Harrison, Troy C. C., Troy, N. Y. Mrs. J. B. Balding, Cedar Creek C., Locust Valley, N. Y.

9:05—Georgia Tainter, Fargo C. C., Fargo, N. D. Mrs. Anna Morrill, Concord C. C., Concord, N. H.

9:10—Helen L. Waterhouse, Warwick C. C., Warwick, R. I. Mrs. T. O. McLaughlin, Western G. and C. C., Detroit, Mich.

9:15—Mrs. Charles F. Bartholomew, Dedham C. and Polo C., Dedham, Mass. Mrs. Fred Currie, Bel-Air C. C., Los Angeles, Calif.

9:20—Mrs. Albert Becker, Englewood G. C., Englewood, N. J. Iva Pilcher, Omaha Field C., Omaha, Neb.

9:25—Mrs. Willard E. Shepherd, Los Angeles C. C., Los Angeles, Calif. Gail Wild, Baltusrol G. C., Springfield, N. J.

9:30—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., Philadelphia C. C., Philadelphia, Pa. Clara Callender, Annandale G. C., Pasadena, Calif.

9:40—Mary Jane Wilson, Pawtucket G. C., Pawtucket, R. I.; Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Onwentsia C., Lake Forest, Ill.

9:45—Jan Chase Goodsill, Town & C. C., St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Joseph C. Dey, Jr., Cedar Creek C., Locust Valley, N. Y.

9:50—Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, River Crest C. C., Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. H. Warren Beard, Charles River C. C., Newton Center, Mass.

9:55—Janet C. MacLeod, C. C. of Buffalo, Williamsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles B. Harding, Rumson C. C., Rumson, N. J.

10:00—Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., Sedgefield C., Greensboro, N. C.; Mrs. Harry McNaughton, Plandome G. C., Plandome, N. Y.

10:05—Mrs. Dewitt E. Untermeyer, Hollywood G. C., Deal, N. J.; Kathryn Hemphill, Forest Lake C., Columbia, S. C.

10:10—Mrs. Raymond S. Patton, Hartford G. C., Hartford, Conn.; Dolly Schildmiller, Kenwood C. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.

10:15—Louise F. Barnes, The Country Club, Farmington, Conn.; Mrs. T. E. Schluderberg, Baltimore C. C., Baltimore, Md.

10:20—Peggy Rutledge, Virginia C. C., Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. Richard B. Jarrett, Philadelphia Country C., Philadelphia, Pa.

10:30—Betty Jameson, San Antonio C. C., San Antonio, Texas.; Mrs. Russell C. Mann, Omaha Field C., Omaha, Neb.

10:35—Virginia M. Guilfoil, Syracuse Yacht & C. C., Clay, N. Y.; Mrs. Dan Chandler, Brook Hollow G. C., Dallas, Texas.

10:40—Mrs. Walter W. Lyons, Oak Hill C. C., Pittsford, N. Y.; Mrs. I. L. R. Browne, The Country Club, Farmington, Conn.

10:45—Mrs. Percy Uris, Inwood C. C., Inwood, N. Y.; Jane S. Bennett, Oak Hill C. C., Pittsford, N. Y.

10:50—Jane Crum, Forest Lake C., Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Russell Holman, Innis Arden G. C., Old Greenwich, Conn.

10:55—Margaret Curtis, Essex County C., Manchester, Mass.; Betty Jean Rucker, Spokane C. C., Spokane, Wash.

11:00—Jane Cothran, Greenville C. C., Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg Leichner, Fresh Meadow C. C., Flushing, N. Y.

11:05—Louise Suggs, Capital City C., Atlanta, Ga.; Betsy MacLeod, C. C. of Buffalo, Williamsville, N. Y.

11:10—Dorothy L. Foster, Illini C. C., Springfield, Ill.; Janet Younker, Century C. C., White Plains, N. Y.

11:20—Mrs. E. Boyd Morrow, Elkridge C., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. F. J. Holleran, Round Hill C., Greenwich, Conn.

11:25—Peggy Ann Delahant, Schuyler Meadows C., Loudonville, N. Y. Jeanie Cline, Bloomington C. C., Bloomington, Ill.

11:30—Dorothy Traung, San Francisco G. C., San Francisco, Calif.; Marion E. Miley, C. C. of Lexington, Lexington, Ky.

11:35—Mrs. Ralph E. Seltzer Jr., Philadelphia Country C., Philadelphia, Pa.; Barbara Ransom, Stockton G. and C. C., Stockton, Calif.

11:40—Jane Ruth Dowdle, Berkeley C. C., Berkeley, Calif.; Shirley R. Podrel, Dutchess G. and C. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

11:45—Mrs. R. M. Torgerson, Lakeville C., Great Neck, N. Y.; Mary Agnes Wall, Riverside C. C., Menominee, Mich.

11:50—Helen Edgcomb, Philadelphia C. C., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ruth Haley, Buck Hill G. C., Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

11:55—Eleanor Dudley, Ridge C. C., Chicago, Ill.; Polly Ann Riley, River Crest C. C., Fort Worth, Texas.

Afternoon

12—Helen Sigel, Philadelphia C. C., Philadelphia, Pa.; Grace M. Amory, Cedar Creek C., Locust Valley, N. Y.

12:10—Grace M. Sears, Summit G. and C. C., Jefferson, Ont., Canada; Mrs. John Pennington, C. C. of Buffalo, Williamsville, N. Y.

12:15—Mrs. Homer Strong, C. C. of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; LaJunta White, Englewood G. C., Englewood, N. J.

12:20—Mrs. George Corcoran, Statmount Forest C. C., Greensboro, N. C.; Bette Waterhouse, Warwick C. C., Warwick, R. I.

12:25—Phyllis Otto, Omaha Field C., Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Robert E. Barbour, Arcola C. C., Arcola, N. J.

12:30—Mrs. Frank Newell, Virginia C. C., Long Beach, Calif.; Jean E. Bauer, Metacomet G. C., East Providence, R. I.

12:35—Kathleen S. Byrne, Rye G. C., Rye, N. Y.; Mary K. Browne, Kirtland C. C., Willoughby, Ohio.

12:40—Katharine MacCloskey, Oakmont C. C., Oakmont, Pa.; Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Rockport G. C., Rockport, Mass.

12:45—Priscilla P. Janney, Woods Hole G. C., Woods Hole, Mass.; Neoma Copic, Sylvania C. C., Sylvania, Ohio.

12:50—Mrs. Richard P. Limburg, Century C. C., White Plains, N. Y.; Ellamae Williams, Medinah C. C., Medinah, Ill.

1:00—Cynthia Richardson, Highland C. C., Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. John F. Degener, 3d, Apawamis C., Rye, N. Y.

1:05—Catherine M. Fox, Glen Ridge C. C., Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Arthur L. Rowland, Indian Hill C. C., Newington, Conn.

1:10—Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., Crestmont G. C., West Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Frederick Davis, Rhode Island C. C., West Barrington, R. I.

1:15—Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow, Wellesley C. C., Wellesley, Mass.; Helen White, Englewood G. C., Englewood, N. J.

1:20—Margaret H. Nichols, Hudson River C. C., Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles R. Harbough, Manakiki G. & C. C., Willoughby, Ohio.

1:25—Mrs. James H. Heim, Wanango C. C., Reno, Pa.; Mrs. Donald K. McClusky, Worcester C. C., Worcester, Mass.

1:30—Mrs. Ralph A. Powers, Hartford G. C., Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Lloyd G. Pray, Manor C. C., Norbeck, Md.

1:35—Alice O. Belanger, United Shoe Machinery A. A. C., Beverly, Mass.; Mrs. Mortimer May, Inwood C. C., Inwood, N. Y.

1:40—Mrs. Andrew A. Pierson, Edgewood C. C., Cromwell, Conn.; Mrs. John Goodrich, The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

1:45—Ann Pink, Rye G. C., Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. F. H. Gleason, Cohasset G. C., North Cohasset, Mass.; Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Charles River C. C., Newton Centre, Mass.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Brooklyn	80	44	.645	
St. Louis	79	45	.637	1
Cincinnati	69	52	.570	9½
Pittsburgh	67	56	.545	12½
New York	58	64	.475	21
Chicago	55	72	.433	26½
Boston	51	73	.411	29
Philadelphia	35	88	.285	44½

Results Aug. 28

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 5, New York 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

College All-Stars Polished Off by 37-13 in Night Game

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—From the latest available evidence it's going to take a lot of blasting to jar Chicago's professional football champion Bears loose from their National Football League honors.

The evidence was presented last night at historic Soldier Field before a series record throng of 98,200 who saw the Bears, led by brilliant Sid Luckman, crush a battling squad of the headline stars of 1940 college football, 37 to 13, in the Chicago Tribune's eighth annual All-Star spectacle.

The margin was nothing like the 73 to 0 rolled up over the Washington Redskins in last year's league championship game, but it looked highly impressive for an early season effort. The triumph, the third in a row for the professional brand of football, was accomplished in a manner which indicated the bulging Bears and their "T" formation could have done better if necessary.

Contest for Period

The All-Stars with such 1940 greats as Michigan's Tommy Harmon, sturdy George Franck of Minnesota, both All-America's, and Norman Standlee of Stanford's undefeated Rose Bowl victors in the battle front, made a contest of it for one period, came up with thrilling plays and battled every minute of the way—but didn't have what was needed to slow up the power-packed pro titleholders.

Luckman, whose passing and leadership were at concert pitch, fired a touchdown pass to Ken Kavanaugh in the first quarter, another to George McAfee in the fourth, one to Kavanaugh which set up another score, along with completing numerous others. To complement his passing, Luckman mixed in powerful line-crashing from fullbacks Bill Osmanski, Gary Famiglietti and Joe Maniaci, and smart running by McAfee, Ray Nolting, and Harry Clark.

Clark scored twice from close range and Bob Nowaskey accounted for the other Bear touchdown on a pass from young Bussey. Lee Artoe, the Bears' star sophomore tackle, provided the other three points with a spectacular 46-yard place kick.

All-Star Passes

The All-Stars' big moments of glory came in the first period when Harmon whipped a pass to Franck for a score-tying touchdown, and in the final quarter when Charlie O'Rourke, the little fellow from Boston College, shot a handsome 40-yard pass to Jackie Robinson, negro star from U. C. L. A., who ran six yards for the other touchdown.

Harmon got away for several sizeable gains, and the kick-returns and all around play of Franck brought him a huge cheer when he was removed in the third period after a shoulder injury.

Standouts among the All-Star linesmen were Ed Frutig, Michigan end, Augie Lio of Georgetown, Ernie Pannell of Texas Aggies, Dave Rankin of Purdue, and Ken Whitlow of Rice.

Grid Statistics

By the Associated Press

	All-Stars	Bears
First downs	13	21
Yards gained by rushing (net)	230	182
Forward passes attempted	17	29
Forward passes completed	9	16
Yards gained by forward passes	157	282
Yards lost, attempted forward passes	0	8
Forward passes intercepted by yards gained, run back of intercepted passes	0	19
Punting average (from scrimmage)	48.7	43
*Total yards, kicks returned	173	75
Opponents' fumbles recovered	1	1
Yards lost by penalties	15	82

*Includes punts and kickoffs.

Girls' Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., defending champion, and Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., reached the final of the National girls' tennis tournament yesterday with victories over California rivals.

Miss Brough swept aside Barbara Krase of San Francisco, 6—0, 6—3, while Miss Hart, seeded second, rallied to defeat Shirley (Kitten) Catton of Alameda, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

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New Films and a Revival—Stage Notes—Programs on the Air

'Jekyll and Hyde' at Loew's; South Seas Romance at Met.

Translation of a fictional work of the 'eighties into a modern film is not easy. If the work has sensational qualities, the task becomes more difficult. It demands a sympathetic, imaginative treatment. It needs good casting and good direction.

For the first sequences of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," now at the State and Orpheum, Victor Fleming seems to have taken the right line. Scenes, costumes, and characters strike one as right for the London of the 'eighties.

Presently flaws begin to become apparent. Perhaps the principal mistake was the casting of Spencer Tracy in the double role. The very American Mr. Tracy is dropped as a fellow Englishman into a cast peopled by Donald Crisp, Ian Hunter, C. Aubrey Smith, Sara Allgood, Frederic Worlock, and Lumsden Hare. His speech remains as usual. His manners are those of Boom Town rather than of Mayfair. When he turns into Hyde he reveals his wickedness (among other ways) by blowing grapeskins on the floor.

Casting of the other leads is scarcely less unhappy. Ingrid Bergman is a good actress, but not the one to play a London barmaid. Lana Turner is a pale Beatrix.

MGM has attempted to make this third movie version of the Stevenson yarn a huper-horror picture. The camera shows us Jekyll's experiments with animals, which are not pleasant to watch. Then it describes the transformation from Jekyll to Hyde by means of lions and lava, which is merely silly.

The test of a horror film is audience reaction. Yesterday's audience at the State laughed at what was intended to shock it. It was not the laughter of hysteria; it was the laughter of derision.

The producers even thought it necessary to drag in some salaciousness.

So the total result is a film that succeeds in being at once dull, ludicrous, and vulgar.

The companion picture is a comedy thriller, "Whistling in the Dark," based roughly on the stage play of the same name in which Ernest Truex starred. The plot, you will recall, depends upon the ingenuity of a young man held captive by gangsters. He effects escape by establishing telephone communication via a radio set. Red Skelton stars in the film, and Conrad Veidt appears as the leader of the gangsters, who poses as head of a religious cult. Others in the cast are Ann Rutherford, Virginia Grey, "Rags" Ragland, Henry O'Neill, and Eve Arden.

* * *

'Aloma of South Seas'

A large following has developed for the South Seas stories in which Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour appear, as was evident in the applause and laughter that greeted their encounters in their new film in technicolor, "Aloma of the South Seas," at the Metropolitan theater yesterday.

Encounters is the word for the situations in which they appear. Their romantics are on the robust side, with a playful slap here and a pleasant shove there to punctuate their conversations about life in the tropics as compared with the customs of Harvard University. Mr. Hall plays the son of a chieftain returning after 15 years' study in the United States to succeed his father. Miss Lamour is cast as the daughter of a man of importance, so she is exalted enough to have been chosen as the future bride of the new king.

They object, in their romping way, to this marriage program, but finally agree that it was a good idea after a feud with the villain, who wants her himself, and a hair-lifting escape from a volcanic eruption. Lynne Overman, as the young king's companion, provides cause for considerable laughter because of his Yankee comments upon South Sea customs. Pageantry and group singing heighten the interest, and there is a sustained musical background to the action.

The companion picture is "The Bride Wore Crutches," a newspaper yarn told with an eye to humor and excitement, with the familiar figure of a reporter who is a failure running into success by chance involvement with a gang of robbers, whom he helps round up. The queer title of the film is explained by a single scene at the end when the reporter's girl friend, who was right there during the shooting, wears crutches while recovering from stray bullet wounds. Ted North, Edgar Kennedy, Lynn Roberts and Lionel Stander are in this one.

* * *

'Citizen Kane'

The first showing at regular cinema prices of "Citizen Kane" is now available at the Keith Memorial Theater. The film was shown here as a road attraction last spring.

This is very much an Orson Welles picture. Mr. Welles is author, producer, director, and star. He has drawn heavily on his Mercury Theater company for his principal players, and he has made some good choices.

The film received a great deal of publicity because of the reported displeasure of a newspaper chain owner who was said to believe he saw himself depicted. Probably the average filmgoer will be able to see little resemblance between Citizen Kane and any actual newspaper proprietor; and in this he will find himself in the same case with Mr. Welles, who insists that if there is such resemblance, it is purely coincidental.

The picture could really stand on its qualities as a motion picture. If not a work of art, it has good points. One of them is the photography, by Gregg Toland. There are some shots which are not only interesting for themselves, but contributory to the story.

There is some good acting, too, especially by Mr. Welles in the scenes of Kane's youth; by Dorothy Comingore as his second wife; by Everett Sloan as his business manager; by Joseph Cotten as his close friend (and music critic), and by George Coulouris as his guardian.

The device by which the tale is unfolded holds interest, but it is narrative rather than dramatic. A reporter is sent for the "inside story" of Kane's life after he has passed on, and his interviews with Kane's friends make the picture, with the aid of flashbacks. The story has interesting episodes, therefore, rather than dramatic unity.

The companion picture at the Keith Memorial is "Scattergood Meets Broadway," another in the series about this popular character, with Guy Kibbee.

A Star Confers With Her Director

Shirley Temple reports to Harold S. Bucquet for work on her new film

'New' Shirley Temple Has Much of the Old Appeal

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

The story Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has chosen for Shirley Temple's "comeback" has what even studio workers call a chance to be "sweet and slow." Nobody, however, is very worried. It is deliberately hoped that a great deal will be in it which will remind audiences of the former Shirley Temple and the older Shirley Temple pictures.

Watching the new Shirley Temple work, it is easy to find all the old signs which made her a hit from the moment of the "Baby Take a Bow" song. The things that endeared her to her first audience, that kept her last audience with her—bad as her pictures were—that gave her an Oscar from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, are all there.

Whatever Shirley does is still done with punch. She works with her eyes, her face, and her whole figure. She acts, so to speak, on her toes, giving the scene everything she has. Shirley happens to like making motion pictures, and doesn't miss any opportunity to do her best with them.

* * *

The people of the studio which is producing "Kathleen," her present picture, most of Hollywood's 30,000-odd workers, and nearly all the newspaper and magazine correspondents in Hollywood continue to be excited about this "comeback"; but the excitement of nearly all of them could be lumped together and wouldn't equal Shirley's own excitement at the event.

Of course, she doesn't herself refer to it as a "comeback." Although she has been away from pictures, and at school, for something more than a year now, she says it doesn't seem as if she really ever left pictures. She just took a rest from them and learned a few of the things she knows she will have to learn even if she goes on making pictures—which she intends fully to do.

Of this, however, Shirley's mother, Mrs. Gertrude Temple, isn't as sure as Shirley is. Well, not quite.

"It's up to Shirley," she says.

By that she means that Shirley can go on to college—three of these, Wellesley, Stanford, and U. C. L. A., have been considered—or can stay with her picture career.

* * *

For the present, besides her career, Shirley is enjoying being a freshman in high school; continuing with her dancing studies—she has danced as long as she has walked, and Mrs. Temple doesn't want to neglect any opportunities to let her develop further in this direction if she continues to like it; entertaining a younger set at her home, and going with them to country club parties to which she is escorted by different boys—and her chauffeur.

Those seeing her again on the set find her older, taller, thinner, more mature in speech, manner, and deportment. But many of the earlier mannerisms are still there; and she is still as quick and glib at everything she does as always.

"I tell her," says the veteran director Harry Bucquet, who has been entrusted with "Kathleen," "to figure out in her own mind what she wants to do with a scene before we go into it. But I don't have to shout it at her. Shirley has a mind of her own, and she knows how to use it. I believe people will find her less the little girl, and more the conscious actress."

* * *

Mr. Bucquet is reputed to have a sympathetic but canny sense of film values, and everyone is agreed that if anyone can make Shirley's new picture a success it will be he.

Let it not be assumed too soon, however, that the job is one of insuperable difficulties. Shirley's fortunes are apt to know the upward swing that has marked the careers of most of the younger stars who have had to make the transitional jump from babyhood to young girlhood, whether "Kathleen" is a success or whether it isn't.

Miss Pickford's career followed a similar course, so did Jane Withers' and so did Deanna Durbin's. It already seems a foregone conclusion that Shirley's future will follow Deanna's past rather closely. Already, her mother tells me, Shirley is wanted at another studio for a "boy next door" story; and stories of her first long party dress, her first date, her first "crush" on an older man, her first boy friend, etc., etc., seem as certain as the seasons.

Plays on Summer Stages

Most of the summer theaters close their season tomorrow. Among those continuing are the following, with their offerings for next week:

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater, Nancy Carroll in "Mr. and Mrs. North" (This company will continue through September).

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Tallulah Bankhead in "Her Cardboard Lover."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "Queen High."

Holyoke—Valley Players, "The Vinegar Tree."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Florence Reed in "Ladies in Retirement."

Westboro—Town Hall Playhouse, "The Gorilla."

Westboro—Red Barn Theater, "Tommy," by Howard Lindsay.

Maine

Kennebunkport — Garrick Players, "The Ghost Train," Tuesday.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," with Anita Louise.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players, "Out of the Frying Pan."

New Hampshire

New London—New London Players, "The Streets of New York." Ends Monday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, "Murder in the Red Barn," through Wednesday.

Rye Beach—"Springtime for Henry," Tuesday.

Connecticut

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater, "Private Lives," Tuesday.

New Milford—Theater in the Dale, "Rope," Wednesday.

New York

Suffern—County Theater, "Rufus and His Wife" (new).

Woodstock—Jessie Royce Landis in "Dr. Brent's Household," through Monday.

New Jersey

Maplewood — Maplewood Theater, Ingrid Bergman in "Anna Christie."

Maryland

Ellicott City—Hilltop Theater, "It's All Done With Memos," by Laurence Greene and Theodore Dibble (new).

Virginia

Abingdon—Barter Theater Festival: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" (Monday only); "Family Portrait," annual Pilgrimage Play (Tuesday through Saturday).

Radio Shared by Musicians And Men of State in Exile

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Programs begin to resume their winter aspect over the holiday week end with the return of several familiar network shows and the premières of several well-known performers in slightly different settings than the previous seasons.

Glenn Miller and Ben Bernie are two network orchestra favorites who will be heard with their bands, the former in a second network program and the latter in a five-times-a-week evening spot.

Gladys Swarthout, Deems Taylor, and Al Goodman's Orchestra are the first package of entertainment in the premiering "Family Hour" late Sunday afternoon. Harold Peary will be launched as "The Great Gildersleeve," the character he developed in the "Fibber McGee" show.

The "First Nighter" series of dramas are to begin their twelfth season with Barbara Luddy and Les Tremayne in the leads.

Prof. John T. Frederick's excellent literary discussions, "Of Men and Books," is also scheduled to return.

Special events worth notice are two forums on the new credit restrictions, talks by Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, Ernest Bevin, Labor and National Service Minister, from London, the exiled leaders of Europe, including King Haakon of Norway and Gen. Charles De Gaulle of Free France, and speakers and music from Toronto in observance of International Day at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Musical events of note are an infrequently performed Schubert Second and Delius items in the Music Hall hour, a Budapest Quartet, Beethoven festival, resumption of the NBC String Symphony concerts, and a series of recitals by Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist, seeking to recapture the spirit of the eighteenth century United States.

Tonight

Talk features

"Vox Pop"-ers to attend a community party at Deal, N. J., for benefit of bomb-ravaged Deal, England, with list of celebrities, including Billy Rose, to answer questions at mike; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Rep. Robert J. Jones (R), Ohio, on "Aid to Russia under the Iend-Lease Act," from Washington, D. C.; CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Drama

"Five Came Back," 1939 film, adapted by Charles Martin for "Playhouse" period; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Saturday

Premiere

Trombone-playing Band Leader Glenn Miller and his Orchestra in "Sunset Serenade" series for Army camps; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5.

Defense features

"Defense for America" to dramatize transformation of Pullman company from not only railroad equipment maker but also to manufacturer of airplane wing sections, tanks, mortars, shells and guns; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

"America Preferred," Treasury bond program returns to MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Talk features

Ted Husing, Jimmy Dolan and Mel Allen to cover National Singles tennis matches at Forest Hills, L. I.; summaries, Aug. 30, 31, 6:05, 5:45; summaries, Ted Husing, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4:55; play-by-play commentary, Ted Husing, Sept. 4, 5, 6; CBS-WEEI, 4, 3:30, 2:30 (respectively).

Prof. John T. Frederick brings back his "Of Books and Men" comments with discussions of two of the new "Life in America" series; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

"People's Platform" forum to take up discussion of rationing of necessities and the curb on installment buying; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada to be heard, by recording, in "Britain Speaks" program from London, re-radiocast by Mutual-WAAB, 9:15.

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, on America's role in the war crisis; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music

Laszlo Halasz, young Hungarian conductor of the St. Louis Opera Association, to direct first NBC Summer Symphony concert, with program of rarely performed Schubert Symphony No. 2, in B Flat Major, Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture, two Delius works—the Intermezzo from "Hassan" and La La Calinda from "Koanga," and Liszt's Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Sunday

Premieres

Budapest String Quartet to inaugurate Beethoven quartet series, including 16 quartets and the "Grand Fugue," under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, in the Library of Congress; first work to be heard, assumably, will be Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Dr. Frank Black and NBC String Symphony to resume concert series with Mendelssohn's Quartet in D Major, Op. 44, No. 1, arranged for strings by Dr. Black; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist, to recapture musically the atmosphere and music of the eighteenth century United States, with Mozart, Rameau and Haydn items; also Brad Reynolds, tenor; Aaron Gershunoff, flutist; Milton Prinz, cellist; NBC-Red-WNAC, 3.

"Young America Sings and Swings," musical variety show written, produced, and performed by young NBC artists; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30.

Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan mezzo soprano, to be first guest soloist in "The Family Hour," a varied concert program, which is to have Deems Taylor as master of ceremonies; Ross Graham, soloist; a mixed chorus, and Al Goodman's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Harold Peary to emerge as network star in own right as "The Great Gildersleeve," the character that he developed as a member of the "Fibber McGee" company; Lurene Tuttle and Walter Tetley, NBC drama players, to be in support; NBC-Red-WNAC, 6:30.

Music

First of Mozart's two piano quartets, in G Minor, with Rosa Linda, soloist, and first movement of Dohnanyi Quartet in D Flat, scheduled in Music Hall chamber program; Strauss and Grieg songs by Jan Peerce, tenor; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Nicolai Berezowsky's modern "Introduction and Waltz for String Orchestra," Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" and Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," chosen by Howard Barlow for concert of the CBS Broadcasting Symphony; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Joseph Hergesheimer, novelist, to appear with "Invitation to Learning" panel in discussion of Homer's "Iliad"; CBS-WEEI, 2.

"The War: Two Years of History," an analysis of the second year of the European war, to be made by Round Table; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

American Forum group of banker, business man, credit official, economist, feminine consumer representative, to discuss the new credit regulations; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Monday

Holiday features

Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor and National Service, speaking from London; President Roosevelt, speaking from Hyde Park, N. Y.; William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; James B. Carey, Executive Secretary of the C. I. O.; Sidney Hillman of the OPM.; Hollywood stars and Duke Ellington's Orchestra, scheduled to be heard in the Office of Emergency Management's "Salute to Labor"; NBC - Blue - WBZ, NBC - Red-WNAC, CBS-WEEI, MBS-WAAB, 1.

Exiled European leaders, including King Haakon of Norway, General Charles De Gaulle of Free France, Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, to speak from London in a special program to the United States; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Premiere

Ben Bernie and "all the lads" of his orchestra in new 15-minute Monday-to-Friday series; CBS-WEEI, 5:45.

Variety

"Jubilee," hour variety show with all-star Negro cast, including Ethel Waters, Duke Ellington, "Hamtree" Harrington, to close CBS's 1941 "Forecast" series; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Tuesday

International feature

International Day at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, Ont., to be observed with addresses by prominent Canadian and American citizens and a musical program by Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra under Sir Ernest MacMillan; MBS-WAAB, 9.

Talk feature

CBS's "Report to the Nation" to take up again the question of Army morale; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Gladys Swarthout

Metropolitan mezzo-soprano, first guest in "The Family Hour" series starting Sunday, CBS-WEEI, at 5 p. m.

Stage and Screen Notes

Still another Boston opening next month will be "Viva O'Brien," Latin American musical, scheduled for the Shubert, Sept. 25, in preparation for an Oct. 9 debut at the Majestic in New York. Billy K. and Elinor Wells are responsible for the book, Marie Grevor, Mexican composer, for the score, Raymond Leveen for the lyrics, and Clark Robinson for the sets. Chester Hale, director of the dancing, is associated in the production with John Hickey and Mr. Robinson, as Hickey, Hale, and Robinson. Russ Brown, Marie Nash, and Milton Watson are featured players. The piece contains one scene described as an "indoor aquacade," with diving from a 30-foot tower into a nine-foot tank.

* * *

And on Sept. 15, "Native Son" will begin a fortnight's engagement at the Boston Opera House, starting a long tour under the auspices of the Mercury Theater in association with Bern Bernard. It is said that the producers have already complied with the instructions of the Boston censor in respect of deleting profanity in the lines.

* * *

The Metropolitan Theater will soon resume stage shows, after following for three years the policy of double feature films. Date of the change will be announced later. Meantime the all-movie bills will continue.

* * *

Arthur Margetson will have the part opposite Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Theater" which he took during the tryout in Boston last spring, when the Maugham-Bolton comedy begins another pre-Broadway tour on Sept. 18. In order to do so he will leave the cast of "Claudia," in which he will be replaced by Wilton Graff, beginning Friday evening, Sept. 5, at the Booth Theater, New York.

* * *

The first of the Theater Guild's revival series will be "Ah, Wilderness!" which will open Oct. 1 at the Guild Theater in New York.

* * *

James MacDonald has replaced Otto Hulett and Mitzi Hajos will appear instead of Juliette Delf in "Mr. Big," which George S. Kaufman will present at the Plymouth beginning Sept. 8. Henry Ephron will be stage manager.

* * *

Anne Blair, 21, makes her Broadway debut in "Pal Joey" when it reopens at the Shubert Theater, New York, Labor Day matinée. She takes over the role played by Leila Ernst, who was recently married.

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Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "School for Husbands." Rex Harrison and Diana Churchill. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway—
"Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Passage From Hong Kong." Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 1:40, 5, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. 11:05 a. m., 2:34, 6:03, 9:32. "Scattergood Meets Broadway." Guy Kibbee. 9:48 a. m., 1:17, 4:46, 8:15.

Kenmore—
"The Case of the Black Parrott." 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"The Bride Wore Crutches." Lynne Roberts and Ted North. 10:10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45.

Modern—
"Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—
"Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:45 a. m., 2:16, 5:45, 9:15. "Passage from Hong Kong." Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Lady Scarface." Judith Anderson and Dennis O'Keefe. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:25, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Travels—Canadian South West, Victoria and a State Reception in India." "Roller Skating." "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra." "Hubby Cooks for the Boys." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne, Kay Francis. "Riders of Pasco Basin." Johnny Mack Brown. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Telepix—
"The Red Army." "Raymond Gram Swing." "Information Please." "The Bowery." "Diving Thrills." "Comedy." Cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Two in a Taxi." Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:36, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. "Cock of the Air." Anita Louise and Russel Hayden. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Angel." Marlene Dietrich. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "The Devil and Miss Jones." 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Underground." Philip Doran, Jeffrey Lynn. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:35, 10:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Hell's Angels." "Repent at Leisure." Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE Braintree: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Mr. Dynamite." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Pygmalion." Leslie Howard. 4:15, 7:55. "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 2:15, 5:55, 9:40. **Brookline Village:** "West Point Widow." 2, 5:09, 8. "Reluctant Dragon." 3:58, 6:47, 9:38.

Cleveland Circle: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn, and Philip Dorn. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "For Beauty's Sake." Ned Sparks and Joan Davis. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Knockout." A. Kennedy. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Reluctant Dragon." "They Dare Not Love." George Brent and Martha Scott. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Next Time We Love." James Stewart and M. Sullavan. "Sign of the Wolf." 2. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:12, 9:12. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Love Crazy." Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:49, 8:15. "Black Cat." 1:35, 7, 9:57. **Park:** "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore and E. Arnold.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Murder Among Friends."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis, James Cagney. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 2:30, 8:15. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN — Open - Air Theater: "Tobacco Road." Charles Grapewin. "Pride of the Bowery." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. **Mystic:** "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. 1:55, 7:50. "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 9:40. **Maplewood:** "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and R. Hayworth. "Saps at Sea." 1:40 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Pirates on Horseback." 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Lady From Louisiana." John Wayne and Ona Munson. 1:55, 7:50. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. 3:25, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 1:45, 8. "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:14, 9:29.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Land of Liberty." 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "I Was a Prisoner." S. Eilers and Donald Woods. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tom, Dick, and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:25, 9:25. "Shining Victory." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Reluctant Dragon." "I'll Wait for You." Robert Sterling and Marsha Hunt. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Manpower." Edward G. Robinson and George Raft. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Guy Kibbee. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the Dead End Kids. **Strand:** "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ossie Nelson and Ruby Keeler.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the Dead End Kids. "That Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon, Burgess Meredith, and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the Dead End Kids. "That Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas and Burgess Meredith. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie?" John Hubbard and Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Las Vegas Nights." 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Dodge City." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Double Cross." 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. "Back in the Saddle." Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Border Vigilantes." William Boyd and R. Hayden. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2. Continuous from 8:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Meet the Chump." Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ellery Queen's Pent House Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:09, 8:09. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 3:30, 9:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "The Getaway." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Jonnett and Franchot Tone. "There's Magic in Music." 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "We Who Are Young." "Doomed Caravan." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. "So You Won't Talk." Joe E. Brown. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3:51, 8:11. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 2:10, 6:30, 9:48.

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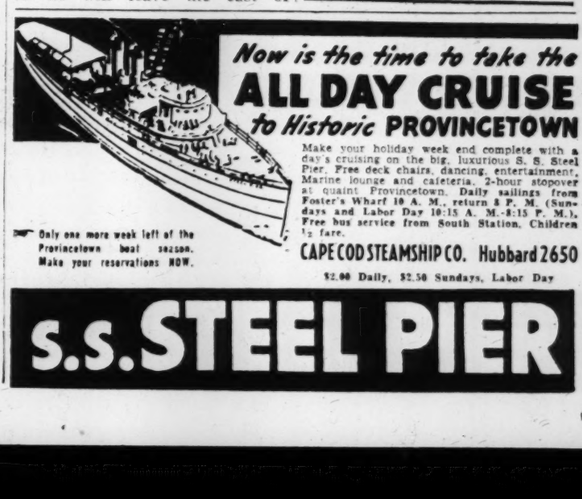

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 401,000
1941 volume to date 91,830,499
1940 volume to date 140,694,285

Stock Prices Irregular In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The few buyers who stepped out in today's stock market turned to specialties and left most leaders to jog over a slightly irregular range.

Theticker tape moped from the start and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 350,000 shares. Fractional variations were the rule near the final hour. Numerous issues were unchanged.

The fact the list, on average, had been without a minus sign since Aug. 21, caused some lightening of commitments, brokers said, although urgent offerings were scarce. The forthcoming lengthy holiday—major markets will recess over Labor Day—also induced aloofness of many customers. Business and international developments were undisturbing. Individual situations brought bids for a handful of favorites.

Westinghouse was a weak spot. Backward were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Santa Fe, United Aircraft and Montgomery Ward.

In the curb forward leanings were shown by Midvale, American Cyanamid "B," Bell Aircraft and Sherwin Williams. American Gas, Phoenix Securities and Mesabi Iron wavered.

Japanese Bonds Rise

Startling advances in Japanese Government and industrial bonds, accompanying Washington reports of attempts to obtain a Washington-Tokyo settlement of Pacific problems, stood out in a generally irregular loan market today.

While trading was light in the Nippon issues, advances in late morning ranged from 1 to 4 points or so generally, with some of 7 to 10 points.

Japan Government 5½s were up about 5, Shinyetsu Electric 6½s more than 10, Oriental Development 5½s up 7, Tokyo Electric 6s up 4 and Oriental Development 6s up about 4.

U. S. Governments, quiet in the listed market, were unchanged to a little higher in over-counter dealings.

Group trends were lacking in the corporate sector. A shade improved were Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, American Telephone 3s when issued, Rock Island general 4s, 'Frisco 4½ and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s.

Unchanged or a little lower were Southern Pacific 4½s, Third Ave. adjustment 5s, Western Union 5s, Erie 5s of '75 and Lehigh Valley stamped 4s.

The Japanese issues held their gains well going into the final hour, but activity continued small.

A few fairly wide swings appeared in the rail list. Erie general liens 4s added a point and Lehigh and New York 4s were up around two.

In the foreign list bonds of Denmark and Copenhagen had late setbacks.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

Wheat (Sept.)

	High	Low	Close	Close
Chicago	1.13¾	1.12⅝	1.13⅜	1.13⅝
Minneapolis	1.09⅛	1.08⅜	1.09⅛	1.09⅞
Kansas City	1.07⅜	1.06¾	1.07⅜	1.08
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.73¼	.72¾	.72⅞	.73⅛
Wheat (Dec.)				
Chicago	1.17¾	1.16⅜	1.17¼	1.17⅝
Minneapolis	1.12½	1.11⅝	1.12¼	1.12⅞
Kansas City	1.10½	1.09⅝	1.10¼	1.10⅝
May (wheat)				
Chicago	1.20⅝	1.19½	1.20⅛	1.20¾
Minneapolis	1.15½	1.15¼	1.15½	1.16¼
Kansas City	1.13	1.12⅛	1.12¾	1.13⅛
Winnipeg	.79⅛	.78½	.78⅝	.79⅛
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.77½	.74⅞	.77¼	.77½
Kansas City	....	....	.70⅞	.70⅞
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.81⅝	.80⅝	.81⅜	.81⅝
Kansas City	....	....	.74¾	.74¾
Sept. Oats				
Chicago new	.47	.46⅛	.46⅜	.47⅜
Minneapolis	.41⅜	.40—	.41⅜	.41½
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.47½	.46⅝	.46⅝	.46½
Rye, Chicago				
Sept. new	.68⅝	.67¾	.68¼	.69
Dec.	.72¾	.71¾	.72⅛	.72⅞
May	.77⅞	.76½	.76¾	.77⅝

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct., Old	1.58⅜	1.58⅜	1.56	1.57¾	1.59¼
New	1.57¼	1.57¼	1.55	1.56¾	1.58¼
Dec.	1.58⅜	1.58⅜	1.56	1.57⅞	1.59¼
May	1.62¾	1.62¾	1.59⅝	1.61⅞	1.62⅞

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	95.0	15.2	95.0	95.0	95.0
Dec.	93.8	93.8	93.3	93.4	93.8
March	92.5	92.5	92.3	92.3	92.0
Tops					
Oct.	.2710	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.0
Dec.	124.5	124.6	124.2	124.4	124.2
March	122.7	122.7	122.2	122.4	122.0

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.89	16.89	16.64	16.84	16.99
December	17.09	17.09	16.79	17.03	16.99
January	17.12	17.12	16.89	16.94	17.03
March	17.23	17.23	16.97	17.18	17.14
May	17.28	17.31	17.05	17.25	17.22
July	17.22	17.22	17.00	17.20	17.15

Spots 17.42.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.45	14.46	14.38	14.40	14.49
December	14.45	14.50	14.45	14.45	14.50

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No 3	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.72
Wld May No 4	1.92	1.92½	1.89½	1.91½	1.97

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.48	7.50	7.42	7.45	7.42
Dec.	7.63	7.63	7.57	7.58	7.65

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.13	6.13	6.05	6.05	6.16

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.15	36.15	36.00	36.10	36.00
*December	36.10	36.15	36.00	36.10	36.00

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.95	30.50	29.95	30.45	30.00
†December	36.10	36.15	36.00	36.10	36.00

*S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¼	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	1	7	7	7	A'g 28
24¼	19⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	A'g 22
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 26
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	43	43	43	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 26
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 28
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	8	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	4	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	8	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 23
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	162½	162½	162½	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	13	13	13	A'g 28
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	A'g 27
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	3	29¾	29	29¾	+1
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 28
1⅜	⅛	Am Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 28
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	58	57½	58	A'g 28
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅞
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	43¾	43	43¾	+1
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	A'g 28
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	82½	82½	82½	— ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	72	72	72	A'g 28
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	A'g 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
83¾	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	73¾	71½	73¾	A'g 27
93⅜	45⅝	Am Comm Al	37	9⅞	9	9½	+ ¾
19½	9½	Am Crys S (3¾g)	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 28
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 27
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
237⅛	143¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	*1	213¾	213¾	213¾	
⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 25
58½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	57½	57½	57½	— ½
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 28
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	33½	33	33½	+ ½
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	48¾	48	48	— ⅜
17⅜	11⅝	Am Ice	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
25½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	5	25¾	25	25½	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	A'g 27
13¼	10	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10	10	10	A'g 23
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	46½	46	46	A'g 27
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	92½	92	92½	
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	3	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅞
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	4	31	31	31	+ ⅛
¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
	43¾	Am Saf R (¾g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10¼	7½	Am Seating(½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 28
35⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	4	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153½	153½	153½	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅝
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	2	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 28
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 25
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	A'g 28
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	92½	92	92½	A'g 27
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	A'g 28
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	16	155⅞	155¾	155⅞	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155½	151½	155½	A'g 26
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 28
29¼	26½	Am Viscose ½g	12	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
116¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	115⅞	115½	115⅞	— ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	11	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
78¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	9	79¼	77½	78¾	+1¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1⅛g)	*75	28¾	27¾	28	— ⅜
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 27
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 26
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	7	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	67	67	67	+ ½
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¾g	2	28½	28½	28½	
9⅜	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	3	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 25
10⅛	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	12	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	+3¾
25½	23	Associates (2)	1	23	23	23	A'g 28
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	6	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF pf(5)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	5	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	A'g 28
42½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 28
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	A'g 27
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¼	49	49	— ¾
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	72	72	72	A'g 28
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅜	13½	Austin Nichols	9	27⅛	25⅜	27⅛	A'g 26
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	27	3⅜	3⅛	3½	— ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
5⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
10½	7	Barber As (1½e)	14	10⅛	10	10	
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 25
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	12	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
275⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	A'g 27
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	*1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	3	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	— ¼
207⅜	133¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 28
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	30½	30½	30½	A'g 26
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	9	69⅞	69¼	69⅜	— ⅝
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	123	122⅝	123	A'g 27
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	A'g 28
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 28
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 27
20	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	21	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30	30	30	+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
20⅜	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	8	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 28
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 25
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	4	4	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	10½	10½	10½	
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	5	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅝
		Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	A'g 25
		Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	A'g 28
28⅝	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 27
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6½	6½	6½	
14⅜	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 28
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	2	25¾	25½	25½	A'g 28
33¾	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	A'g 27
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅜	10½	10⅜	A'g 27
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	A'g 28

C

22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	6	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	*1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 28
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
16	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	11	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	A'g 27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 27
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	78	78	78	A'g 28
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	3	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
223¼	151½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	173¼	171½	171½	A'g 28
31⅜	11½	Cent Foundry	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 27
41½	13¾	Cent RR NJ	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	A'g 15
13⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	12	11¾	12	
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¾
53⅜	27⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 28
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	*3	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13	13	13	A'g 28
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
37⅜	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 27
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	20	1⅝	1½	1½	A'g 28
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅞	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 28
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 27
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	41	40⅞	40⅞	A'g 28
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 28
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 25
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅛	1⅜	Childs Co	18	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	21	58½	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅜
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	5	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
40½	0¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 23
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 28
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	40¾	40½	40½	— ¼
28	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	4	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅜
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	61½	61½	61½	A'g 26
15	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	20	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.25g)	5	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
47⅜	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	23	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	73¼	73	73	A'g 26
7½	4⅛	Colum Pict	13	7½	7½	7½	A'g 26
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28½	28	28	— ½
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	—1¼
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	104	104	104	A'g 22
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (⅛g)	11	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
		Com'th & South	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	60¾	60¼	60

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 3¼s 45-43	106.13	106.13	106.13
5 2s 47	106.2	106.2	106.2
13 2½s 52-49	112.30	112.30	112.30
1 2½s 53-51	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 2⅞s 60-55	111.18	111.18	111.18
5 2⅜s 59-56	110.18	110.18	110.18
9 2⅜s 63-58	110.24	110.24	110.24
10 2⅜s 65-60	111.10	111.10	111.10

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	106.20	106.20	106.20

New York City Bonds

56 3s 80	105¾	105¾	105¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	78	78	78
52 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63¾	62¾	63¾
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	62¼	61¾	62
3 Am IGChem 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
7 Am T&T 5½s '43			
100 25-32	100 25-32	100 25-32	
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
64 Am T&T 3s '56 wi	112⅝	112½	112⅝
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Ang G Nitra deb '67	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Arm Del 4s '57	106½	106½	106½
11 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅜	110	110⅜
26 Atl & Birm 4s '33	17⅞	17½	17⅝
4 A C Line cl 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
7 A C Line 5s '45	90½	89⅝	90½
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	99½	99½	99½
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	105	105	105
13 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	63¼	63	63
15 B&O '95 st A	34	33⅞	33¾
1 B&O '95 st C	38	38	38
10 B&O 2000 st D	33⅞	33¾	33¾
7 B&O '96 st F	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
18 B&O cv '60 st	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
30 B&O 4s '48	61	60⅜	60⅜
26 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	51½	51¼	51¼
9 B&O SW '50 st	43	43	43
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	48	48	48
1 Bell T Pa 5s '49 B	110¾	110¾	110⅞
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	132½	132½	132½
7 Beth Stl 3s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Boston & Me 4½s '70	34¼	34⅛	34⅜
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	109	108⅞	109
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Bur Ref 5s '67	40	40	40
2 Bur CR & No 5s '34	7	7	7
8 Bur CR& No 5s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	52½	52½	52½
1 Can Not Ry 5s 70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Can Not Ry 5s 69 Jly	105	104¾	105
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	105	105	105
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104½	104½	104½
12 Can Pac 5s 54	84	84	84
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	80½	80½	80½
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Celanese 3s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
6 Cen of Ga cn5s 45	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53¼	53¼
9 Cen R R N J 5s 87	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	86¾	87
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
21 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¼	17	17¼
5 C&EI 4½s 5s '71 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
13 CB&Q 4½s 7	70	69½	70
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¾	77¾	77¾
15 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
15 CB&Q 4½s 1II 49	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
3 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30⅜	30¼	30¼
11 ChiGtWest 4s 88	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Chi I & L 5s 66	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	11⅜	11¼	11¼
15 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41½	41½	41½
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41½	41½	41½
61 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	39	39	39
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	35½	35½	35½
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Chi&UW gm 5s 87	30	29⅞	30
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 Chi&NW 4s 87	29¼	29¼	29¼
10 Chi & NW 4s 87 reg	28	28	28
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	29	29	29
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	45	45	45
4 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14½	14⅜	14½
9 CRI & P 4s 88	22¾	22½	22½
11 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14	13⅞	13⅞
6 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Ch Un St 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
3 Ch Un St 3¼s 63	103	103	103
7 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97¼
20 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Childs Co 5s '43	50⅝	50	50⅝
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109	109	109
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	53⅜	53¼	53¼
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
10 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	109¼	109¼	109¼
48 Col & So 4½s '80	22¾	22¼	22⅝
1 Columb G 5s '52 May	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
20 ComMack inc '69ww	53⅛	57¼	57¼
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	110	110
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
15 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	81	81	81
1 Consum Pow 3½s '66	106½	106½	106½
2 CubaNoRy5½s'42rct	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	23	23	23
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55	54¾	55
1 DR G & W 5s '36	16½	16¼	16½
18 D & R G West 5s '78	16½	16	16¼
5 Det Ed 3 s'70	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Erie rfg 5s '67	30⅜	30½	30½
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	30⅝	30½	30⅝
10 Erie 1st 4½s '96	93	93	93
13 Erie gen lien 4s '96	58	57½	58
11 Erie cv 4s '53 A	53½	53⅛	53½
5 Erie 4s '95 wi	84⅛	84	84
41 Erie 4½s '2015	51	50½	50¾
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	94	93¾	93¾
3 Gas & El Bergen 5s'49	121½	121½	121½
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103	102¾	102¾
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96⅞	96¾	96¾
14 Gulf M & N 5s '50	90	89⅞	90
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	69	69	69
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47⅞	47½	47⅞
2 Harlem RivP 4s 54	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
19 Hudson Coal 5s62	39	38⅞	39
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43⅞	43½	43⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	44½	44½	44½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42¾	42¾
15 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	44⅜	44¾
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41⅞	41¾	41¾
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18⅛	18	18

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17¾	17½	17¾
6 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17½	17½	17½
48 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	31½	29	30¼
19 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	90¾	90¼	90¼
8 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104¾	104¾
1 Int T&S 4½s 52	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
12 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1½	1½	1½
1 James P&Clea 4s 59	54½	54½	54½
4 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	98¾	98½	98¾
5 FCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47	47	47
4 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	46	46	46
2 K C South 5s 50	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
4 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
2 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	74	74	74
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	89	89	89
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	83⅜	83½	83½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83	83	83
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	98¼	97¾	98
10 Lac Gas 5s 39	99½	99½	99½
50 L&N 4s 2003	50	49½	50
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78	78	78
8 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	73	73	73
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	98	98	98
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	57½	57½	57½
7 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38⅛	37½	37½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34⅛	34⅛
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32	32
7 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56	55¾	56
6 Liggett & M 5s 51	126	125⅜	125⅜
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84	84
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¾	96½	96¾
3 Louis & N 3⅜s 2003	85	85	85
8 Louis & N 3½s 50A	104½	104½	104½
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	81¼	81¼	81¼
10 MetSideECh4s 38	5½	5½	5½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	107	107
11 M & StL 4s 47 asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
12 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13	13	13
127 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13	12⅞	13
3 M-K-Tex ap 5s 67	11	11	11
10 M-K-T 4½s 78	24	23¾	23¾
40 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34⅜	34¼	34¼
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	22½	22½	22½
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
48 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜
30 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¾	28½	28⅝
13 Mo Pac 5s 80 B	29⅛	29	29⅛
55 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¾	27⅜	27¾
10 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 MonWPaPub Sv 6s 65	111½	111½	111½
2 Mont Pow 5s 66	107	107	107
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42½	42¼	42½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	38	38
18 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
1 NatlChat&StL 4s 78	67¼	67¼	67⅛
17 Nat Dairy 3½s 61	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
5 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123¾	123¾	123¾
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¾	74¼	74⅝
1 NO Tex&M 3½s 54	42½	42½	42½
10 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40	40	40
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	58⅝	59
35 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54	53¾	54
7 NYC cn 4s 98	93	93	93
5 NYC 3¾s 46	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 NYC cv 3½s 52	58	58	58
4 NYC G HR 4s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 NYChiStLE 4½s 74	99½	99½	99½
4 NYChiStL 5½s 74A	73¾	73¾	73¾
26 NYChiStL 4½s 78	62¼	61¾	62
5 NY ChStL 4s 46	94¾	94¼	94¼
9 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 NY Dock cv 4s 51	47½	47	47½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63½	63½
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54¼	54⅛	54¼
1 NYLE&WCoal 5½s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
36 NYNH&H cn 5s 48	29½	29¼	29¼
1 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	46¾	46¾	46¾
18 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28¼	28¼	28½
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	26	26	26
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	26	26	26
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
13 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
1 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4⅜	4¼
9 NY W & Wn 4s 92	127¾	127¾	127¾
23 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64	63¼	63¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	54¾	54¾	54¾
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50¼	50	50⅛
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅜	71½	71½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42¼	42¼
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	7	7
4 Ohio2Ed 4s 65	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s'69 A	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
21 Pac Gas & El 3¼s '70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Para Bwav 3s '55 ct	54½	54⅜	54½
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Pat & Pass G&E 5s '49	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 Penn Cent St L 4½s '74	108	107¾	107¾
1 Penn P & Lt 3½s '69	110	110	110
1 Penn RR gen 5s '68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	122¼	122¼	122¼
1 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93	93⅛
10 Penn RR gen 4½s '81	102¼	102	102¼
1 Penn RR 4½s'84 E	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Penn RR 4s '48	112	112	112
8 Penn RR 3½s '70	96½	96⅜	96¾
7 Penn RR 3½s '52	89	88½	88½
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63⅜	63	63
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	62	62	62
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	110½	110½	110½
4 PCC & SL 5s 70A	107	107	107
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	103	103	103
5 Pitts&WVa4½s59A	63	63	63
1 Pitt&WVa4½s59B	63½	63½	63½
11 Portl Gn E 4½s 60	88½	87¾	88
3 Read 4½s 97 A	82½	82	82½
1 RepublicSteel5½s54	103¾	103½	103½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
12 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	47¼	47	47¼
32 Rio Gr W 1t 4s 49	17	16½	17
2 RIArk&LaM4s34	14	14	14
6 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	7	7
6 Rutland 1st 4s 41	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Rutland Con 4s 49	93	93	93
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	74½	74	74
55 StLIM&S4sR&GG 33	70¾	70¼	70¾
3 StLPub Sv 5s 59	101¼	101¼	101¼
17 St L S F 4½s 78	15½	15⅜	15½
31 St L S F 4½s 74A	14	14⅜	14⅝
3 St L S W 4s 50A ct	14	13¾	14
3 St LSW 5s 52	38½	38½	38¾
2 St LSW rfg 5s 90	20¼	20¼	20¼
12 St L SW 1st 4s 89	75⅛	75	75
1 StP&KC ShF4½s41	10	10	10
14 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9	8¾	8¾
8 Seab A L 4s 50 ct	8	7⅞	7⅞
31 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
15 Sea A L 4s 50 st	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
14 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	4¾	4¼	4⅜
18 Sea AUR 4s 35Act	108	108	108
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	51¾	51½	51¾
8 Sou Pac 4½s 68			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51½	51½	51½
36 So Pac 4½s 69	51¾	51⅜	51⅜
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65	65	65
1 So Pac cll 4s 49	48½	48½	48½
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	69⅞	69¾	69¾
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52½	52⅜	52½
6 South Ry 6½s 56	86¼	86	86
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	81⅞	81½	81½
9 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61¼	61¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Stand Oil NNJ 3s 61	105¼	105⅛	105¼
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	109⅞	109¾	109¾
9 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	66	66	66
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64½	64½
2 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	64½	64½	64½
20 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15½	15½
1 Third Ave 4s 60	53½	53½	53½
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	98⅝	98¾	98¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	78	77½	78
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Va S&W cn 5s 58	73½	72½	73
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
156 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	20¼	20	20
72 Wabash 1st 5s 39	69⅞	69½	1½97⅛
10 Wabash 2d 5s 39	28½	28½	28½
12 Wabash 5s 80D	19½	19⅜	19½
4 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	20½	20½	20½
25 Wabash 5s 76B	19½	19½	19½
7 Wabash 4½s 78C	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 WabashTol&Chi4s 41	66	66	66
14 Warren Bros 6s-41	77¾	76½	76½
3 Wash Term 3½s 45	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 West Pen P 5½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2 Western Un 5s 51	88½	88⅛	88½
9 Western Un 5s 60	84¾	85⅜	85⅜
3 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84½	84½
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94¾	94¾
25 Wis Cen 4s 49	40¾	40¼	40¼
6 WKisc El Pow 3½s 68	111⅛	111	111⅛
13 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102	101¾	102

Foreign Bonds

Antioquia 3d 78'57	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	68	67½	67½
1 Australia 5s '55	72	72	72
1 Australia 4½s '56	67¼	67¼	67¼
4 Brazil 8s '41	23	23	23
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	19	19	19
1 Brazil C Ry 8s '52	20	20	20
20 Buen A 4½s '76	54¾	54	54¾
21 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	54	53½	53¾
13 Buen A 4⅜s Apr '76	54	53¾	54
4 Canada 5s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Canada 4s '60	101	100⅞	100⅞
2 Canada 3s '68	89	89	89
5 Canada 2¼s '44	97¾	97⅝	97¾
5 Chile MtgBk6s'62asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14	14	14
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
5 Colomb 3s 70	43½	32½	32½
5 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	28½	27¾	27¾
1 Copenhag 5½s 52	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Denmark 6s 42	50½	50½	50½
6 Den ½s 42 wd	64	63	63
2 Dom 5½s 42	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
8 Japan 5½s '65 wd	4⅞	4½	4½
18 Japan 5½s '65 wd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 Mex 5s 'asd '45	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Milan City 6½s '52	14½	14½	14½
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Nor Sou Wales 5s '57	73	73	73
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	37½	37½	37½
2 Orient Dev 6s '53 wd	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	35	33	35
7 Panama 3¼s'94Asf	58⅜	58	58⅜
3 Paulista Ry 7s '42	85	85	85
5 Pernambuco 7s '47	97¾	93¾	97¾
77 Peru 7s '59	9¼	9	9
86 Peru 1st 6s '60	9	8½	8½
55 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	8½	8½
2 Poland 4½s '63 asd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Poland 4½s '68 asd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Prussia 6s '52	9	9	9
3 Queensld 7s '41	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	97⅜	93¼	97⅜
5 Rome 6½s 52	17½	17½	17½
11 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	62	62	62
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	35½	35½	35½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5 Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	40	40	40
5 Taiwan El P 5½s 71 wd	38½	38½	38½
5 Tokyo City 5½s 61	38	38	38
5 Tokyo City 5s 52 wd	21	21	21
5 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	36	36	36
8 Tokyo El Lt 5s 53 wd	37	36¼	37
5 Trans o1 33⅛s&4½s'79	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1 Urug a1 4½s'78	53¼	53¼	53¼

Total today, 3,573,000; previous day, 7,704,700; week ago, 5,714,100; year ago, 5,558,700; two years ago, 15,388,200; Jan. 1 to date, 1,423,512,875; year ago, 1,021,405,425; two years ago, 1,083,615,525.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Kaynee Co. 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Kimberly Clark	.25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
KinneyMfg $6n-c pf	50c		Sep. 1	Aug. 20
do	50c		Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Koppers Co pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Lig & My Tob pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Lily-Tulip Cup	.75c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Lisk Mfg Co Ltd	$1		Sep. 2	Aug. 27
Macassa Mines	.8c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Mid West Ref	.37½c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 10
do pf	.37½c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Nat Fold Box Co	$1.25	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 19
No N Y Tr Co (Water-town)	.50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Penick & F, Ltd.	.75c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Pet Milk	.25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Preferred Acc. Inc.	.20c	Q	Sep. 19	Sep. 5
Preston E. D. Mines	.5c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Rockwood & Co	5 pc			
pf	$1.25	Q	Sep.

Commerce and Finance

Henderson Warns of Heavy Taxes About to Fall Upon Purchasers

Business and Industry

Bank Urges Measures To Halt Inflation

"Since 1933 the fear of inflation has flared up at regular intervals only to subside again, until the public began to suspect it was a false alarm," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. "While inflationary material was abundantly prevalent," continues the bank, "it did not ignite during the 1930's as there was a surplus supply of goods and a large army of unemployed. In contrast, we now have an artificial business boom, with industry operating at near capacity, unemployment rapidly disappearing and labor shortages developing.

"In fact, demand for defense materials is so great that a sharp curtailment is scheduled in the output of durable consumers' goods. Mass purchasing power is far outstripping the goods available for consumption with consequent powerful upward pressure on commodity prices.

Set for Inflation

"The stage is set for inflation unless effectual curbs are applied in time. President Roosevelt, in his recent message to Congress on price control plans, said: 'Now we have an opportunity to act before disastrous inflation is upon us. The choice is ours to make; but we must act speedily.'

"What measures can be taken as a safeguard against inflation? The crux of our problem is to bring about a balance between the supply of funds in the hands of consumers and the supply of goods in the market place. Toward this end, restrictions should be imposed upon wage increases and particularly overtime payments.

"Since the war began, the amount of pay rolls has increased more than 65 per cent. This not only adds to surplus funds but, since wages constitute an important element in cost, it generates an upward spiral in the cost of living so that gains in the long run become illusionary.

"In the last war the initial rapid increase in wage payments was reflected in the 'silk shirt era' only to be followed by an 'overalls movement' as a protest against the sharp increase in the cost of living. Surplus funds for the most part come from Federal expenditures on behalf of the defense program and these should be diverted back to the Treasury in the form of taxes and investment in Government bonds. In this way there would be no artificial increase in consumer purchasing power as prevails when bonds are purchased by banks.

Broader Tax Base Urged

"Steps now being taken along this line, including the lowering of exemptions, are in the right direction and these should be supplemented by the broadening of the tax base so that all groups, particularly those who are benefiting most from the war boom, will be subject to a Federal levy. The proposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the rates on social security taxes should be increased, has considerable merit as it taxes income at the source.

"Taxation not only provides the most important source of revenue for defense but it serves as a brake on inflation as it diverts buying power from spending channels. The Government, too, should do its part by reducing non-defense expenditures, while State and local costs should be cut to the bone. With the sharp rise in national income, determined efforts should be made toward balancing the budget and adopting sound fiscal policies.

"On the production side of the problem, various measures can be adopted to increase the supply of goods. The working hours should be extended.

"The markets should be kept open by avoiding hoarding and speculation and by removing the State trade barriers that choke the channels of trade with resultant higher costs to consumers..

"The factors involved in the control of inflation center around the available supply of goods and consumer buying power. And effective program must co-ordinate these factors toward a harmonious policy."

Bank Executive

Kaiden-Keystone

John J. Dorman

Executive Vice-President of the Modern Industrial Bank, has been appointed in charge of a newly constructed midtown office in New York City. Mr. Dorman has been eight years at the main office in charge of the new business department. Before his association with the bank, he was for eight years fire commissioner of the City of New York.

Westinghouse Plans Capital Issue To Finance Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company have been told by A. W. Robertson, chairman, that unprecedented expansion in business, due largely to national defense program, has created a need for approximately $60,000,000 in new capital.

The Westinghouse expansion program, underway for two years, involves the investment of $75,000,000 in buildings and manufacturing equipment, Mr. Robertson said, in addition to $52,000,000 worth of plants being constructed for and at the expense of the federal government.

The new capital would be used to repay existing bank loans, to provide for further plant construction and to supply enlarged working capital requirements. A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Wednesday, Oct. 29, at East Pittsburgh, Pa., to consider authorizing an increase in the company's indebtedness, a necessary step in the financing program, it was explained.

A letter accompanying the special meeting notice stated part of the required new capital would be provided through the issue of additional common stock, which will be offered to stockholders for subscription. The balance will be obtained through an issue of medium term, unsecured debentures.

The company's assets exceed $240,000,000. It has outstanding 2,592,155 shares of common stock and 79,974 shares of preferred stock and there are no bonds.

Excess Reserves Below $5 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that lendable excess reserves of banks fell below $5,000,000,000 last week for the first time in recent years.

Continuing a trend which has whittled idle money down from the record $7,000,000,000 level, excess reserves declined $70,000,000 to a total of $4,990,000,000 in the week ended August 27.

Last week's decrease was due mostly to a seasonal increase in money in circulation. The largest recent decreases, however, have been due to Government borrowing, and sale of tax anticipation notes.

The Board's statement said:

"During the week ended August 27 member bank reserve balances decreased $39,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $59,000,000 in money in circulation and $8,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other federal reserve accounts, offset in part by increases of $9,000,000 in reserve bank credit and $6,000,000 in gold stock and by a decrease of $13,000,000 in Treasury deposits with federal reserve banks. Excess reserves of member banks on August 27 were estimated to be approximately $4,990,000,000, a decrease of $70,000,000 for the week."

Minimum Pay Approved For Garment Employees

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for all employees engaged in manufacturing women's and children's garments was approved today by General Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Adminstrator.

The order, recommended by a committee for the industry, will become effective Sept. 29 and increase the hourly scale of an estimated 60,000 workers out of the 240,000 engaged in the trade, an official announcement said. Workers on some women's apparel already are receiving a 40-cent minimum under an earlier order.

Douglas Gets Plane Award

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif., was awarded a contract by the War Department for $176,316,690 for airplanes and spare parts.

Pocketbooks To Receive Big Jolt Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—How will the war affect your pocketbook?

Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, writing in the October issue of the American Magazine, says: "Your pockets will be full, but don't worry—you won't have such a fat pocketbook long."

"In fact," he adds, "that pocketbook has already developed leaks, and in the future is going to have to buy much more than your daily needs. Your pocketbook and mine will be buying defense."

And the drain on the old purse, Mr. Henderson intimates, is going to be terrific.

Taxes to Be High

"We'll buy it through taxes, and those taxes are going to seem very high, indeed, when we compare them with the taxes we paid last year," he writes. "A price is high, however, only in relation to what it buys. And could any man's son of you name a price that would be too high to pay for freedom from the Nazi straitjacket?

"There'll be two kinds of taxes; income and excise taxes—that is, taxes on particular products like radios, cosmetics, movies, automobiles. These taxes, however, are only two of seven demands these times are making on that pocketbook of yours."

Taking a look at defense buying, Mr. Henderson says that this past year we spent $7,000,000,000 for defense, and the spending will soon be around $1,000,000,000 a month. He explains that this means that out of eight hours of the production day one hour is spent on building defense. In Germany, he adds, they spend five out of eight hours building military goods.

"In this next year we'll spend between 20 and 30 billions," he writes. "That means that next spring we shall be spending two out of our eight hours on military production. And before we're really going strong we shall have to be spending 3 or 3½ hours out of the eight. We've got to out-produce Hitler, and one hour a day won't do it."

Mr. Henderson warns that "you are going to have to save more money, and you'd better decide for yourself to save money for your own good and for the good of the Nation, because, if you don't decide to, your own Congressmen will decide for you, and then we'll go in for forced saving."

Discusses Dark Threat

Mr. Henderson discusses "the dark threat, the leak that can drain your pocketbook."

"I mean rising prices," he says. "They are already here. There is one thing about those rising prices that I am sure I know. One thing so deadly to what we are building now, to what we hope for in the future, that I am shouting 'Beware.'"

He refers to inflation.

"Inflation is disaster," he writes, "bankruptcy. Depression. Ruin. Idleness. Revolt. It can lose both the war and the peace for us. It can sink our standards of living below misery levels. It can corrode our values in living into a jazz age of tinsel and irresponsibility."

Textile Leaders Urged to Act On Priorities Need

GASTONIA, N. C. (AP)—Southern textile manufacturers and textile machine shop and supply house operators at a mass meeting here to discuss the need for textile priorities were advised by F. E. Fields of Charlotte, defense contract service supervisor for this area, to act immediately "to clearly and strongly present to authoritative quarters in Washington the seriousness of your situation."

Mr. Fields suggested that "persons in authority representing the whole textile industry" would be the proper representatives to delegate to lay the problem of the priorities bottleneck before high quarters in Washington.

Only through such representation, bringing the weight of the industry to bear, would there be much chance of obtaining a blanket priorities order for textiles, he said. He added that unless a blanket priorities order is obtained for textiles they must proceed on an "order-by-order basis in obtaining priorities.

The speaker said "the present feeling in some quarters in Washington is that defense is the main job to the exclusion of all others and that defense needs must be served even if it means unemployment, loss of business, profit and good will by non-defense industries in some instances."

He said, however, that he believed that no one in Washington wanted any hardships, such as unemployment or loss of business to result, when they could possibly be avoided, and expressed the belief blanket priorities might be forthcoming "when there i a full realization of the seriousness of the situation."

It has been estimated, Mr. Fields said, that approximately 25 per cent of the whole textile industry is on defense production. The combed yarn division of textiles has been estimated by local sources to be more than 50 per cent on defense production.

Am. Cyanamid Exchange Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of American Cyanamid Company have approved creation of a new 5 per cent cumulative preference stock to be offered in exchange, share for share, for three series of existing 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock.

New Orders Being Placed Expanding U. S. Shipbuilding

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK—With the President's signing this week of the latest supplemental defense appropriation bill—another $7,500,000,000 for defense—the Maritime Commission has promptly begun making allocations and placing orders for the latest step in the development of our present gargantuan shipbuilding program.

The bill, following lines suggested by the President early in July, calls for the construction of 566 merchant ships in addition to the 705 already scheduled. This will lift the total American shipbuilding program, including private as well as governmental construction, to nearly 1,300 ships to have a deadweight tonnage of nearly 14,000,000 tons.

This colossal program calls for construction somewhat in excess of the United States' shipbuilding program during World War I, when approximately 1,200 considerably smaller ships were constructed, from 1917 through 1920 inclusive. Cost of the present program is now estimated at something round $3,000,000,000, which is approximately the same as the cost of the World War shipbuilding program including the cost of both yards and ships.

The program this time is far in advance of 25 years ago, as a result of the start gained by the United States through the passage of the Merchant Marine Act in 1936, under which the Maritime Commission in 1938 embarked on its famous program of 500 ships in 10 years, or a ship a week. The American shipbuilding boom of World War I days started only when the United States entered the war, and so late that only one out of the 1,200-odd ships was actually able to complete a round trip across the Atlantic before the Armistice, with the result that the remaining 1,200 ships were launched into a shipping world that was rapidly overcrowded.

Program Worked Out

However, the bulk of the present huge program has been worked out since the beginning of the present year, and it has grown almost in geometrical ratio. In the fall of 1940 the British began to issue warnings that without a large shipbuilding program, the rate of sinkings would put her in serious shipping difficutlies by 1942. The beginning of the present shipping boom therefore — as distinct from the Maritime Commission's ship-a-week program—was a contract placed by the British in December with the Todd Shipyards for only 60 ships. Even that, at the time, was considered large, as each ship cost $1,600,000 for a total bill of $100,000,000. The first of these ships are now coming down the ways this month.

In January, however, the President announced a much larger program, to consist of 200 "ugly-duckling" ships. Except for the use of a different kind of steam engine, these were to be practically identical with the 60-ship Todd order—slow 10-knot emergency hulks, not much faster than the 1920 Hog Islanders and considerably inferior to the Maritime Commission's program of fast C-1, C-2, and C-3 ships to have speeds of from 13½ to 16 knots. The President applied the term "ugly duckling" to them in a press conference, but they have since been bowlderized into the "Liberty Fleet," technically known as the EC ships.

Adds More Ships

In April, however, the President recommended the addition of 222 more ships, to be built for Britain under lease lend; of these 112 were to be ugly ducklings and 110 to be standard C ships.

By the beginning of July, the program stood at 705 ships for government account, including 312 ugly ducklings (200 for the United States and 112 for the British) and 393 standard C ships, of which 110 for the British, together with the 60 original Todd ships, a total of 765 ships. However, 95 of this total had been delivered, leaving 675 on the program, when President Roosevelt on July 11 asked Congress for authorization to build 566 additional ships, almost doubling the program at one stroke.

These increased authorizations have not yet been reflected in actual deliveries, except for a few of the Todd order. However, they have forced a sharp upward lift in all calculations as to American shipbuilding in 1942 and 1943. Against only about 450,000 tons delivered in 1940, deliveries for 1941 had been estimated at something under 1,000,000 tons, for 1942 something round 2,500,000 and for 1943 something round 3,500,000. Even this 1943 schedule, however, would have barely met this year's rate of losses, around 5,000,000 tons a year, on the optimistic assumption that Britain and the colonies could add 1,500,000 tons to the United States' 3,500,000.

No Time Lost

The new program, however, will far exceed current losses. Over 1,000,000 tons are expected this year, and 6,500,000 tons each in 1942 and 1943.

Among criticisms of the defense program for showness, criticism of the shipbuilding program is conspicuously absent. Whereas the quickest time for completion of a merchant ship 25 years ago was seven months and 24 days, the time is now being whittled down to as low as five months, with hopes that it may be further reduced next year to three and a half months. In large part welding is responsible, but standardized pre-fabrication also contributes; of the total program, for instance, 730 ships will be built to the same identical ugly duckling pattern. Whereas last November only 126,000 men were employed in American shipyards, the total is expected to reach 750,000 by 1943, against a peak of only 500,000 in 1919.

Shipping men evidence concern lest this construction of slow ships throw the United States into the same postwar competitive handicaps as it suffered after the last war. There is some hope, however, that when the present tightness in the supply of steam and electric propulsion machinery is relaxed—i. e., when the two ocean navy is completed—it may be possible to substitute faster engines in these ships.

Class I Rail Net Gains Sharply In Seven Months of '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class I railroads of the United States had a net income, after interest and rentals, of $244,376,852 in the first seven months of 1941, compared with $3,441,371 in a same period last year, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, amounted to $539,853,203 compared with $303,248,276 in the corresponding 1940 period.

Total operating revenues in the first seven months this year were $2,909,870,122 compared with $2,362,600,538 in the same period last year. Operating expenses totaled $1,988,383,842, compared with $1,759,915,321.

The Class I railroads in July had earnings, after interest and rentals, of $66,427,128 compared with $16,248,415 in July, 1940. Net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, totaled $106,314,792 compared with $57,725,166 in July of last year.

July operating revenues totaled $485,446,306 compared with $366,220,237 in July, 1940.

Tax Experts Urge Careful U. S. Spending

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Coupling its unprecedented demands on taxpayers with a call for substantial economies in non-defense expenditures, the Senate Finance Committee sought to wind up consideration of the $3,688,500,000 tax bill today and send it on to the Senate for debate next week.

After adding $209,100,000 in taxes late yesterday, the committee asked the Budget Bureau to write three new budgets—one providing a $1,000,000,000 cut in non-defense expenditures for the current fiscal year, another making a $1,500,000,000 reduction and a third whacking of $2,000,000,000.

It then approved a resolution by Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, to create a special 14-man committee to seek out methods of "eliminating or reducing expenditures deemed by the committee to be non-essential."

Committee of 12

The proposed new committee would be composed of 12 members of the Senate and House Taxing and Appropriating Committees, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Budget Director.

In a statement Senator Byrd said that sharp tax increases were "absolutely necessary in the teeth of the current defense emergency." But he added that "it is little short of outrageous to impose the burden of this tax bill upon the citizens of this country without at least a sincere attempt to reduce federal expenditures outside of essentially emergency items."

After a week of drafting and redrafting various excise taxes, the Finance Committee voted late yesterday to increase three House-approved levies and to add a new one—a 10 per cent manufacturers' levy on electric light bulbs estimated to yield $8,000,000 annually.

The committee sought to raise $100,000,000 of additional revenue by increasing the House corporation surtaxes from 5 to 6 per cent on net income up to $25,000 and from 6 to 7 per cent on net income above that amount. Another estimated $72,500,000 would come from an increase from 10 to 15 per cent in the taxes on theater and other tickets and about $28,600,000 would be added by a hike from 5 to 10 per cent in the rate on local telephone bills.

The committee rejected recommendations of a special subcommittee, estimated to provide an additional $203,400,000 annually, for increased taxes on gasoline, jewelry, furs, cosmetics, motorboats and excess corporation profits.

Before checking the measure out to the Senate floor, the committee had to dispose of the thorny question of what to do about taxes of husbands and wives in the community property states.

In those states — Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Nevada and Washington—husbands and wives may divide their income when paying taxes. This tends in most cases to lower the tax.

Reconsider Vote

Although the committee voted earlier this week to require that husbands and wives pay taxes on their individual income, unless they chose to pool it for a single joint return, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas won reconsideration and a final vote was scheduled today.

Senator Connally failed yesterday in an effort to delete the provision.

The committee yesterday quickly slapped down, by a vote of 15 to 2, a suggested plan to amend the tax bill and increase old-age pensions to a minimum of $30 a month for all unemployed persons over 60. The suggestion was made by Chairman Downey (D) of California of a special committee which has been investigating pensions. Finance Committee members said they did not go into merits of the plan, but objected to including it in the tax bill.

New Utility Head

Kaiden-Keystone

A. F. Tegen

A. F. Tegen Elected To Presidency Of Associated Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—A. F. Tegen has been elected president and a director of Associated Electric Co. at a meeting of directors in Wilmington, it was announced here.

Associated Electric Co. is one of the four principal sub-holding companies of the Associated Gas & Electric System. Associated Electric Co. has operating subsidiaries in Pennsylvania and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Tegen was formerly Vice-President and director of Atlantic Utility Service Corp. set up earlier this year by direction of the Associated Gas trustees.

Election of Mr. Tegen to head the Associated Electric Co. group, and the provision of a separate staff under his direction, an announcement by A. G. E. trustees said, means "as far as the companies in the Associated Electric group are concerned the activities of the service company (Atlantic Utilities) will be substantially confined to services on behalf of the operating companies only, which we believe represents ultimately the appropriate function of the company."

The announcement characterized the election of Mr. Tegen and provision of an organization for him as "a major move in the reorganization of the Associated Gas & Electric Corp."

N. Y. Bank Closes Offices in Japan

NEW YORK (AP)—The National City Bank of New York disclosed it is closing its branches in Yokohama and Kobe, retaining for the present only its office in Tokyo. The freezing of Japanese funds in this country and the reciprocal freezing of American property in Japan have sharply curtailed United States-Japanese trade, it was pointed out.

Recently National City Bank merged its Osaka office with the Tokyo office. The bank plans to close its Canton office at the end of this month and transfer the latter's business to the Hong Kong branch. The Peiping branch has been consolidated with the Tientsin branch.

U. S. Loans Aid S. America To Rehabilitate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Export-Import Bank during the past year has made loans to Latin American countries in order to help them develop their natural resources and to diversify their national economy, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The most important of these loans was made to Brazil in order to provide that country with funds for the development of an iron and steel industry. Brazil has ample iron ore supplies and thus has the foundation for such an industry. It is believed that when the plants are in operation, Brazil will be in a position to meet the most of its own needs of steel and iron.

Thus far, the Export-Import Bank has encountered no great difficulties in repayment of its loans. Most of these loans have been for a relatively short period of time and provision for their repayment was made in advance.

Furthermore, during the last few months, the trade of the United States with the Latin American countries, to which most of the loans were made, has undergone a considerable change in favor of Latin America.

Exports from a number of Latin American countries to the United States have exceeded imports from this country by substantial amounts, thus leaving considerable dollar balances in favor of the Latin American countries. So long as this trade situation exists, the various Latin American countries will have little difficulty in meeting their payments due to the Export-Import Bank.

The question is raised, however, as to whether the Latin American countries will be in a position to meet their debt service to the Export-Import Bank when the end of the present emergency reduces the need for Latin American products in the United States.

There are some who predict that a number of Latin American nations will be unable to meet these payments after the war and that they will find it necessary to default to the United States Government.

There are others, however, who hold the opinion that the war and the loans made by the Export-Import Bank will result in the various Latin American countries becoming more economically self-sufficient.

In many of these countries, new industries have been developed which are expected to make these countries less dependent on the importation of manufactured goods. Furthermore, it is argued that it will be to the interest of the United States Government to maintain sound trade relations with the Latin American countries.

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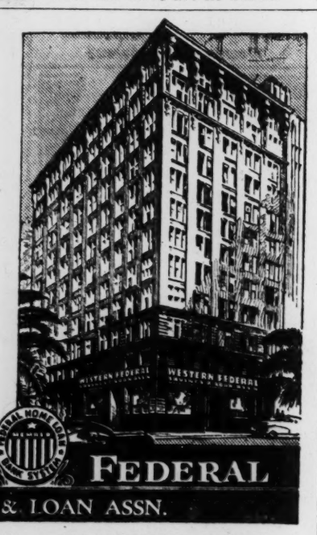

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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MILTON, MASS., 18 Hawthorne Rd.—5-room apartment; sun parlor, screened back piazza and garage; adults only. Blue Hill 0630.

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N. Y. C.—Completely furnished five outside rooms; three exposures; three bedrooms; elevator; near Columbia University and Seventh Church. Write Box G-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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United States and Canada

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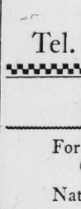

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MASSACHUSETTS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
Visit
CHERRY & WEBB'S
College Shop and High Schoolers' Shop, for smart back-to-school clothes.

LYNN

Wear a
CLIPPER CRAFT
Hollywood Suit
Styled by Dunbar Dixon
Here's a Man's suit that's winning top honors. Originated in Hollywood among best-dressed screen stars.
Still Only **$25**
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn. Massachusetts
In the Men's Store

"College Requirements"
From our 2nd floor Sportswear Shop
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SPRAGUE, BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Back to School and Back to
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
99 Pleasant Street, Malden

LOUIS KLANE'S SHOES
61 Pleasant Street
Back-to-School Sale
Shoes for *Kindergarten to College*
AA to E Widths
'Fitted by X-Ray'
Modest Prices

For your return to school
Parker VACUMATIC
Other makes also in stock
WATCHES and Other GIFTS
for returning students
GEORGE DOWNIE, *Jeweler*
28 Pleasant Street Malden

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CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3810

An Invitation to Beauty

Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave.,
W. Medford Arl. 4693

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 8 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GO
BACK TO SCHOOL
with a
FRESH NEW OUTFIT
from
PRIOR *the Haberdasher*
517 Main Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	E	N	O	R			D	A	V	I	D
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M	O	W		G	A	S		L	O	P
	S	E	W		S	T	E	L	L	A
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B	A	R	G	E			B	R	Y	A	N

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Established 1899
Electricians for over 41 years
450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 Main Street
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
Tel. Melrose 1649

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST CO.

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

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Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Taber's Inc.
Central Market and Grocery
254-258 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass.
Where the Good Things Gather
Get Ready for School
Teachers' Supplies, Seating Plans, Roll Books, Class Records, Etc. Scholars' Pencil Cases, Loose Leaf Note Books, Etc.

HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.
BOOKSTORE
"Where Greater New Bedford Buys Its Food"
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
Phone 5-7821 *Free Delivery*

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.

Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.

BUSH & CO. INC.
Est. 1885
J. T. Champion, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday: Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
NOW you can answer the Call of Your Country
JOIN OUR DEFENSE BOND CLUB
Starting at 75c a Week
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

FISKE'S
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Breakfast served at 7 a. m.
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Newton Center Las. 2183

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.
Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

In order to keep a car from bouncing up and down continually, it is equipped with shock absorbers which check the rebound after the car has gone over a bump. Naturally, they should be checked periodically.
It is safe to say that the riding comfort of most cars could be increased by bringing the shock absorbers up to their best condition by adjustment or adding fluid.
J. B. JURAD
11 Court St. Las. 3335

NEWTON—West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
West Newton Square
We take care of
BACK TO SCHOOL CLOTHING and SHOES
For All Ages, Boys and Girls
Yes—we have Plaid Skirts

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

OSTERVILLE

H. M. Meserve & Co.
Everything for the Office
TYPEWRITERS
Sales, Service, Rentals and Supplies
Serving the Cape Since 1920
Parker Road Telephone 2310

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Chicken Breast
Can **79c**
Kelsey's Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

AUGUST FUR SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
Buy Now and Save
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

BACK TO SCHOOL SALE
Model Woven Madras
Youth's Shirts
Regular $1.65 **99c**
White or Fancy, Pre-shrunk
REMICK'S

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem
Men's and Women's Quality Clothing

SOMERVILLE

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
IT'S THE STAR
For Low Prices on Foods of Quality!
Be sure to visit Somerville's fastest growing fine food store this weekend—hundreds of savings await you!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save money on your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
NASHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery
Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

BACK-TO-SCHOOL
Shoes for Boys and Girls
The best shoes for the best people.
Watertown Shoe Store
76 Main St., Watertown Telephone 7170

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
NATIVE FOWL
Fancy—Plump—Meaty **27c lb.**
5-6 lb. average
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

WINTHROP

THE PIONEER FOOD STORE
490 Shirley Street
Ocean 1590
JOHN F. FORBES Groceries
GEORGE LAMONT Meats and Fish
Fruit and Vegetables Delicatessen
Support Your Independent Grocer
Free Delivery

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

For Back to School Clothes
From Kindergartners to Seniors
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Youth Center of Worcester

European Local Classified
(Continued)

POST WANTED

LADY (Protestant) seeks position as companion, light duties. 51, Hillingford Ave., Pheasey Estate, Gt. Barr Birmingham 22 A.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....

Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St. Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 812

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street Bristol PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and
DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

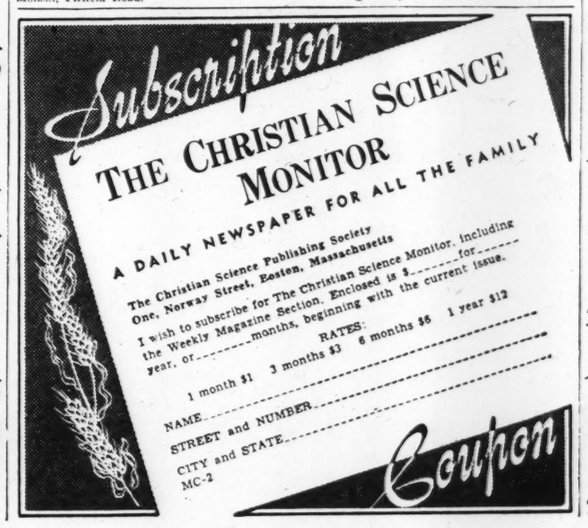
SUSSEX, 12 Church Rd, Hove 1920. CENTRAL AGENCY. Good posts for experienced Hotel Staff for Bristol, Cooks, cook-generals, Children's Nurse for Surrey & Sussex.

HOME SHARING

CHEAM, SURREY — Lady with quiet home would share house and garden; good residential neighbourhood. Box W-1644, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses, Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
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1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $5 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER,
SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1935

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S
MODERN STORE

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE
WEST COUNTRY
SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day—WEDNESDAY

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1071
76 Sheen Road
RICHMOND

SUTTON COURTENAY

HALL'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Sutton Courtenay, Berks
Telephone Sutton Courtenay 27
QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs, Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
Sutton

TORQUAY

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST. TORQUAY PHONE 2011

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
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Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

CARNELLIS LTD.
21 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY
Florist — Fruiterer
Wedding Bouquets, etc.
PHONE 3305

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
WINTER COATS and FURS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

STACE'S
BOOKBINDING
& PRINTING WORKS
Buy your STATIONERY here
70 Calverley Rd., Tunbridge Wells

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Law Practice

Good Manners

The art of assembly is much more than a code of arbitrary rules for the conduct of meetings. It embodies the philosophy underlying popular government—equality: justice for all; courtesy for all.

It is a great art and an ancient one. Its origin is lost in the dim mists of tradition. It is of paramount importance, for it determines the harmony and efficiency of all public gatherings, from the smallest sewing circle to the great conventions.

It may be denominated the good manners of organized assemblies. Ralph Waldo Emerson has described manners as "Happy ways of doing things—each originally a stroke of genius but crystallized by repetition into a custom."

An outstanding authority tells us, "Parliamentary law is only common sense exemplified, but do not think that because you are endowed with superior common sense you know parliamentary law." We must know and practice the rules as necessarily as we should know and practice the dictates of good society.

Awana Slaker-James

A Tuesday and Friday Feature

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unidentified Donor

New York City

An example of unselfish giving was witnessed by the writer during a recent shopping expedition in a New York store. While passing through one department she was attracted to a counter piled high with assorted pairs of shoes which were on sale at two dollars a pair. The low price caused her to pause and gaze curiously. A nearby floorwalker, anticipating her questions, came over and proceeded to explain the reason for the sale. He related that it was the store's policy to reduce the price of their shoes whenever any particular model reached the point where only 200 pairs remained in stock and the store could not supply all sizes in that model.

Following this explanation the floorwalker said: "The other day we had a similar shoe sale. By noon only fifty pairs were left. These were eventually reduced to one dollar a pair. Late in the afternoon there were still thirty-five pairs left on the counter. Soon, however, a lady came into the department and observing the shoes said, 'Please have them wrapped, I'll buy all of them.' On being reminded that they were not all the same size she insisted, 'That's all right, have them wrapped.'"

Without giving her name, she handed over $35 and asked that the thirty-five pairs of shoes be sent to "Bundles for Britain."

Party Fun

Weeding the Garden

Cover a serving tray or other suitable flat receptacle with white and black beans, using a great many more white than black ones. Put this on the table within easy reach of all the guests. Use two similarly filled receptacles if the group is large. Then announce that the tray is a flower bed, the white beans are the flowers and the black ones the weeds. At a given signal all begin weeding. The one who gets the most black beans, or weeds, in the set time wins the game. A combination of any desired white and black seeds of sufficient size can be used instead of the beans.

Where Would You Find—

1. An Aberdeen-Angus?
2. A coin called a sovereign?
3. The Canadian district which has only one seat in the House of Commons?
4. The Champ de Mars?
5. The site of the proposed Navy ammunition depot in Massachusetts?
6. The ATS?
7. The most famous discovery of Roald Amundsen?
8. Hesse?
9. Rainbow Point?
10. The Southern place noted for its hams?

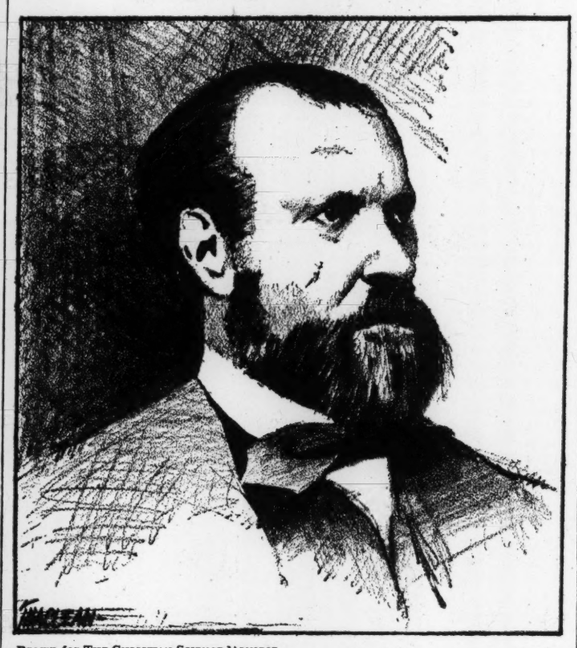
(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all.

—I Chron. 29:12

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles François Gounod

(1818-1893)

GOUNOD WAS ONE of the most popular French composers.
He will be recalled by posterity as the "Author of Faust."
"I don't remember ever having learned music," he would say.
"I felt myself a musician as soon as I could feel at all."
At the age of two he said of a dog: "He is barking in 'G.'"
Then referring to the cry of a street vendor, he exclaimed:
"Oh, listen to that woman, she is crying out a Do that weeps!"
The fact was the woman did hawk her carrots in a minor key.
The boy's artistic taste gradually deepened into a calling.
Much distressed, his mother appealed to the College headmaster.
"Be not alarmed," he answered, "Charles will not be a musician."
The next day he gave the youth some words to be set to music.
An hour later, a song was ready and sung to the good man.
At such a gem, he complimented Charles, declaring:
"Go on, my dear boy, go straight on. . . . You shall be a musician."

AT SEVENTEEN Gounod left College for the Conservatoire.
Some four years later he carried off the Grand Prix de Rome.
Now he was on his way to Italy, to the country of music. . . .
"To see is to enjoy," he wrote home to his beloved mother:
"Future life will be nothing more than universal vision. . . ."
And under the myrtle of Rome, his dreams began to take form.
He wrote many things; requiems, motets, songs, melodies.
On his way back, the artist stayed in Austria and in Germany.
At twenty-five, he was home again filled with inspiration.
His musical career started with Sappho, a favorite subject.
And the story of Gounod's life became the story of his works.

HE HAD ALWAYS cherished the hope of setting Faust to music.
His score finished, it took him a long time to find a manager.
Then problems of every sort at once presented themselves.
First of all, another "Faust" just happened to be produced.
Gounod had to wait a year before his own could be staged.
Next, the wife of his manager took a fancy to "Marguerite."
Although she had a light voice, she decided to sing the role.
Then the manager thought best to cut out a number of arias.
And Gounod had to work out most of the score over again.
The opera finally found its way before the public, however.
But for all its warmth and color, it was a complete failure.
After some fifty nights, the theater had to close its doors.
At this point a brilliant idea came to the enthusiastic cast;
They loved their Faust. Why not try to make it loved abroad?
And together they undertook a tour of Europe, a triumphal tour.
After years in foreign countries, Faust came home victorious.
The opera was acclaimed in Paris and demanded the world over.

BEFORE "FAUST," Charles Gounod was a distinguished musician.
After "Faust," he was hailed as a great, an enduring master.
With "Romeo and Juliet," his fame was definitely established.
Then he again turned his attention to sacred compositions.
Professionals as well as amateurs now streamed into his studio.
Once he said to a girl wishing to make the stage her career:
"Lyric sound is finest when it is most akin to speech. . . .
The purely vocal sound requires to be carried by the word.
The word alone gives life. Diction is the first law of song."
And here is the advice Gounod invariably gave to beginners:
"Listen to your heart and let it be governed by your reason.
Do not trouble yourself about hampering, mechanical systems. . . .
Inspiration and counterpoint are all the luggage you need. . . ."

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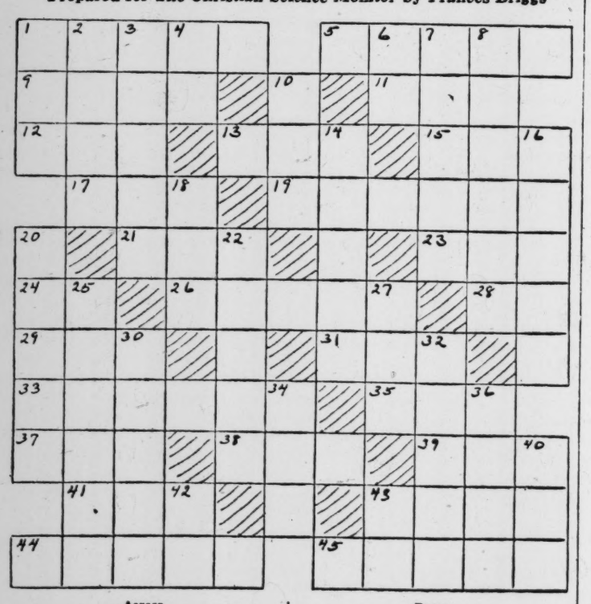
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is singing voice of Faust in Gounod's opera?
5—What is first name of Balfour, Stevenson hero?
9—Natural minerals.
11—Duplicate.
12—What is a place in a barn for stowing hay?
13—What is an aeriform fluid?
15—To trim.
17—To stitch.
19—What name was given to Penelope Devereux by Sir Philip Sidney?
21—What is a coin of Lithuania?
23—Annex.
24—What is symbol for masurium?
26—Treaty which ended War of 1812 was signed where?
28—What prefix signifies "good"?
29—Possessive pronoun.
31—Female sheep.
33—The Epigoni conquered what city?
35—Unity.
37—Female Langshan is what?
38—Organ of hearing.
39—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
41—What land was east of Eden?
43—What is another name for the Emerald Isle?
44—What boat is used in harbors and on rivers and canals?
45—What American politician was known as The Commoner?

Down

1—What Mother Goose character "learned to play when he was young"?
2—Who was Greek god of love?
3—What is principal post at foot of a staircase?
4—Bone.
6—What Jewish month corresponds with part of July and August?
7—What do you call an elegant country house?
8—Who is a Wagnerian heroine?
10—Possesses.
14—London Bridge is built of what?
16—What Italian city is known in literature chiefly for its university?
18—What is an artificial covering of hair for the head?
20—Who had workshop under a spreading chestnut tree?
22—How many kittens lost their mittens?
25—Who was Greek goddess of wisdom?
27—Twice one.
30—What is a Spanish title of courtesy?
32—What is a vestibule?
34—Observed.
36—Assam silkworm is what?
40—Tavern.
42—Decigram (abbr.).
43—Who was Judah's first-born?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

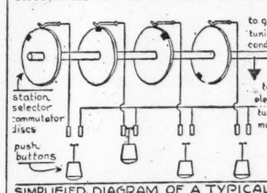
How "Push Button" Radio Tuning Works?

Push button control is a form of automatic tuning. There are three general classifications of automatic tuning for radios; (1) mechanically operated manual types; (2) motor operated types, and (3) tuned circuit substitution types.

In the first-mentioned type of automatic tuning, the condenser is turned to the position for reception of the desired station by the direct mechanical effort of the person operating the set. For example, pushing down a typewriter-like key may turn the condenser, by means of leavers and cams, to the position pre-set for the desired station.

In type two, the turning of the gang tuning condenser is done by an electric motor. The motor is connected with the condenser through a train of gears and a special type of quick-acting clutch. This clutch serves an important double purpose. It remains disengaged during the hand-tuning of the set, relieving the driving system of the drag of the motor. It also, by its quick action, allows the electric motor to coast freely to a stop, making possible the instant cessation of rotation of the gang condenser when the motor circuit is opened.

The accompanying sketch indicates the process in motor operated automatic tuning. Pushing the button closes a circuit which starts the motor. The motor starts turning the gang condenser, on an extension of the shaft of which



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF A TYPICAL MOTOR-TUNED PUSH BUTTON RADIO

are metal station selector commutator discs, one for each push button.

When the contacting finger touches the insulating segment in the periphery of the disc, the motor circuit is broken, stopping the turning of the condenser. The commutator discs are so mounted on the shaft that the insulating segment reaches the contacting finger just when the condenser has been turned to the correct station tuning point.

The third type of automatic tuning mentioned in the first paragraph uses a special type push button switch which selects a preset tuned circuit which is substituted (for that station) for the regular variable condenser tuning circuit of the receiver. — **W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. One of a breed of Scottish cattle.
2. An English gold coin equal to one pound sterling; normal value in U. S. money, $4.86 2-3.
3. Yukon.
4. Paris, France; the Eiffel Tower is located here.
5. It is planned to cover a 7½-mile area in Scituate, Cohasset, Hingham, and Norwell.
6. The Auxiliary Territorial Service made up of British women, and attached to the Territorial Army.
7. The Norwegian explorer discovered the South Pole Dec. 16, 1911.
8. A German people's estate; formerly a republic.
9. A scenic point in Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.
10. Smithfield, Virginia.

Streamlined Horses

Streamlined horses now being bred for the U. S. Army are smaller, faster and more active than plodding draft animals that once were useful.

Side-Wheeler Substitutes for Bridge

Wide World

This unusual arrangement has been set up by Chicago engineers to enable pedestrians to get across the Chicago River in the downtown area, while the bridge gets some needed repairs. A barge is fitted out with a paddle wheel which enables it to swing out of the way when boats come through. When anchored in place it affords a crossing for foot traffic.

Daily Quotation

When duty comes a-knocking at your gate,
Welcome him in; for if you bid him wait,
He will depart only to come once more
And bring seven other duties to your door.
—Edwin Markham

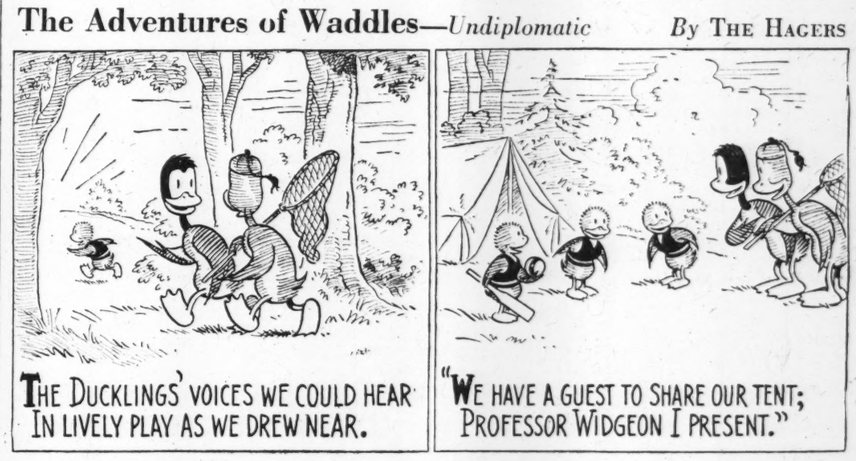
Brevities

Dallas Morning News: By the way, what ever became of Benito Mussolini?

Detroit News: And what do they do with the many disabled tanks, as shown in the photos: repair them, or have them hauled off to a used car lot and advertised as "Today's Special—$35"?

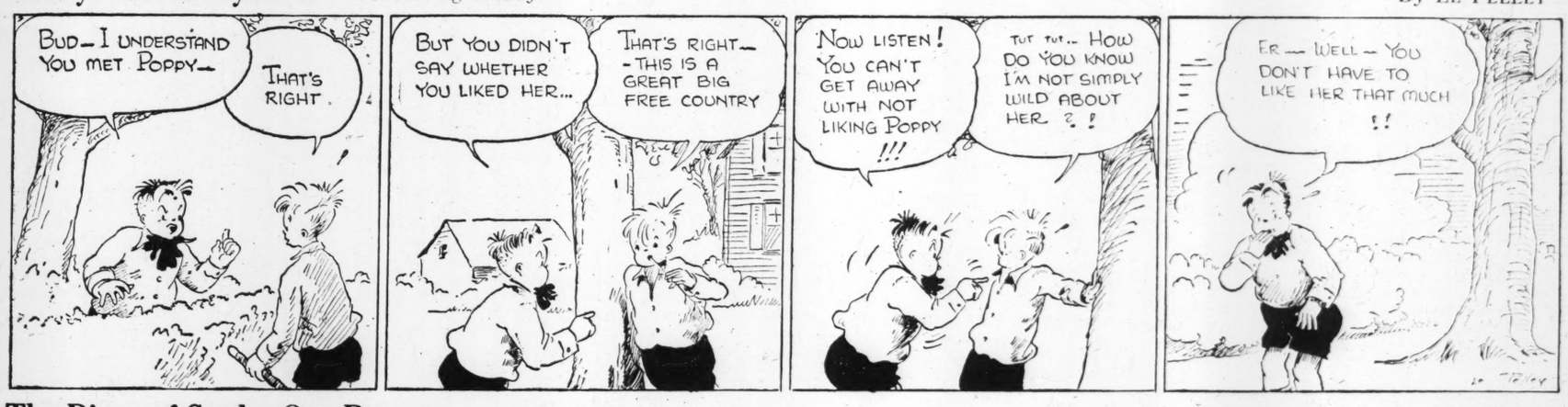
The Adventures of Waddles—*Undiplomatic*

By The Hagers


THE DUCKLINGS' VOICES WE COULD HEAR IN LIVELY PLAY AS WE DREW NEAR.
"WE HAVE A GUEST TO SHARE OUR TENT; PROFESSOR WIDGEON I PRESENT."
HE SAID, "WHAT SCHOOL DO YOU ATTEND?" THE GAME CAME TO A SUDDEN END.
"UPON THAT SUBJECT WE DON'T SPEAK. YOU KNOW," I QUACKED, "SCHOOL STARTS NEXT WEEK."

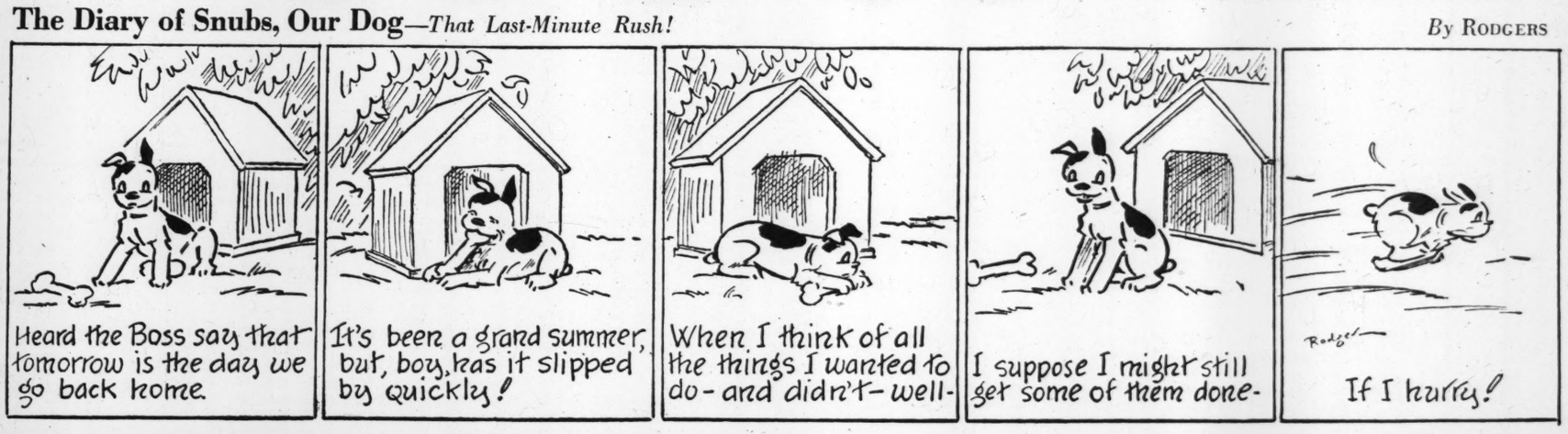
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Converting Buddy*

By Le Pelley


BUD—I UNDERSTAND YOU MET POPPY—
THAT'S RIGHT.
BUT YOU DIDN'T SAY WHETHER YOU LIKED HER...
THAT'S RIGHT—THIS IS A GREAT BIG FREE COUNTRY
NOW LISTEN! YOU CAN'T GET AWAY WITH NOT LIKING POPPY !!!
TUT TUT... HOW DO YOU KNOW I'M NOT SIMPLY WILD ABOUT HER ?!
ER—WELL—YOU DON'T HAVE TO LIKE HER THAT MUCH !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Last-Minute Rush!*

By Rodgers


Heard the Boss say that tomorrow is the day we go back home.
It's been a grand summer, but, boy, has it slipped by quickly!
When I think of all the things I wanted to do—and didn't—well—
I suppose I might still get some of them done—
If I hurry!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor Day

The holiday which millions of Americans will observe on Monday is more than merely a day on which to suspend work. Indeed, most of the steelworkers in the Pittsburgh area and probably employees of some other defense industries will observe the day—as did an early colonial legislature when an unscheduled eclipse of the sun made some members fear the end of the world—by staying at work.

In scores of cities there will be the usual parades and meetings. Speakers will extol the growth of the trade union movement and the gains made by organization since the first sporadic observances of Labor Day in the United States during the 1880's. Since that time the day has come to signify only the end of a vacation for many returning from resorts or a last summer outing for families cooped up in city apartments.

The advances which organized labor has made in the United States in the last few years must naturally give the day an undertone of deep satisfaction to long-time trade unionists. Federal law has recognized and established their right of collective bargaining. So widely in fact is the right of labor to organize enforced that one of the freedoms now to be preserved is the right of an individual to refrain from belonging to a union if he chooses.

The news of recent months has been studded almost every day with accounts of new recognition won by unions and of wage increases obtained in anticipation of higher living costs rather than lagging after them. These points have been gained sometimes by negotiation but other times, necessarily or otherwise, by strikes which have tended to put labor unionism in public disfavor because of the effect on urgently needed defense production.

Whatever may be the human necessities and usefulness of organization, the relation between employer and employee as individuals or in mass must rest at last upon some confidence in the power of justice to declare itself and of merit to obtain reward.

It is trite to remark that there is labor of intellect as well as of hand—mental as well as physical exertion in producing useful goods—yet this point needs to be kept in view. The most capable labor will appreciate intelligent management and direction.

Virtually everyone is a laborer, a worker of some sort. A man with a journeyman hod carrier's card in his pocket may be an idler while a retired grandmother sitting on a front porch may be doing something constructive for her community. But all, to the extent they apply their energies and talents in activity which benefits somebody, can join in celebrating Labor Day and honoring diligent toil.

Nine-Year-Old Field Hands?

Nothing is more likely to arouse the human sympathies than accounts of cruelty to children. It is wise, therefore, to reserve conclusions about conditions affecting children as young as eight and nine years currently harvesting tobacco in Connecticut until the situation has been investigated by proper authorities.

But nothing should delay such an investigation. Nothing should stand in the way of the adoption of proper legislation by Connecticut to abolish forever the possibility of reputed ten- to thirteen-hour days, unsanitary and unsupervised dormitories, abusive "straw" bosses, and other items mentioned in the reports.

The fact that more than 1,000 of the child workers are picked up around the Springfield, Massachusetts, area in trucks each morning and transported over the State line to work in the fields may possibly open the affair as a proper subject for Federal investigators.

Shortage of farm workers this harvest season is causing many New England communities to consider releasing high school children, and some others, for work in the orchards and fields. This can be a good thing; or it can be, as the charges in Connecticut hint, a very bad thing.

New Englanders love their children. They will not allow desire for profit to override that affection.

A Cable's Birthday

Today's even closer economic and political bonds between the two huge republics of North and South America are emphasized by the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first cable between Brazil and the United States on September 1, 1891. A New York report of that day describes it as beginning "formally, but quietly and unostentatiously," adding that the cable "afforded much satisfaction to the shippers and merchants, whose business brings them into close commercial relations with Brazil and other countries on the east coast of South America."

Brazil today obtains most of its imports from the United States and in turn the northern republic is its best customer. For example, Brazil exports manganese ore exclusively to the United States. Importance of this ore to hemisphere defense can be seen when it is realized that manganese forms a chief ingredient of the forms of pig iron known as spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, which are vital to steel making. And steel is the chief reliance of the world's armed forces. Other manganese uses are in the manufacture of glass and pigments, in calico dyeing and printing, in dry cells, and as an oxidizing agent. This is but one metal of the largely untouched natural wealth of Brazil.

Brazilian-North American solidarity of hemisphere defense aims may well be of vital import in the days to come. The two nations can think with gratitude today of the cable that has fostered quicker trade and mutual understanding during half a century of progress.

Japan's Gesture

Rather dramatically Prince Konoye's personal message to President Roosevelt expresses an interest in easing tension with the United States. While appearing to set the stage for new negotiations, the note follows by several days Mr. Churchill's mention of "conversations" between Washington and Tokyo. It is less an initiator of conciliation than an apparent earnest of Tokyo's willingness to take a more conciliatory position in negotiations already under way.

But with the Japanese Government making the molehill of a few American supplies for Russia not only into a mountain but a potential volcano, this welcome gesture may mean more—or less—than a straightforward desire to end Tokyo-Washington tension. Japan might have complained about embargoes, freezing of assets, higher duties on her goods, or American aid to China. She has chosen instead to make a "test" of the sending of oil to Vladivostok. The amount of oil is not big and the Japanese people probably would not have heard about it, could not have lost "face," had not their Government made an issue of the shipment.

From the United States' standpoint, sending oil to Russia for defense against the Nazis is at least as reasonable as sending it for several years to Japan for attacks on China. Why does Japan make so much of it? Is she building it into a bargaining point, hoping to win some concession from the United States in exchange for allowing the oil to go through? Or is Tokyo planning to stop the oil and see what the United States will do—meanwhile preparing Japanese and American opinion by making a show of friendliness? Or is Japan making a faithful bid for a thoroughgoing settlement of differences with America?

We should like to lay aside every taint of suspicion and accept the Prince's message as a sincere gesture of friendliness. But Tokyo knows that the United States cannot really enjoy Japanese friendship which is expressed in continued allegiance to the Axis, continued movements of troops toward Indo-China, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, continued attacks on China. Until there is in Tokyo a genuine abandonment of Pan-Asian designs, Americans must wait to see how much friendly gestures mean.

Americans want peace with Japan, but they do not have to appease Japan, and they realize that appeasement is not the road to sound peace with any military regime.

After unsuccessfully trying to reproduce them many times, the Lady Next Door has come to the conclusion that those enticing pictures of tempting dishes on the women's pages are not photographs at all, but the doings of some clever artist.

"Why is it," asks an agonized golfer, "that every time I am driving out of the rough near the highway, a mile from the fairway, some of my best friends always motor by and shout words of encouragement?"

In the interests of national defense, we could do without a few of those gasoline-wasting bottlenecks which cause traffic jams on the way home, too.

The Bookshelf

Hasty Glances Southward

At least the externals of South America are belatedly coming to public attention. Yet few books in the current stream cut deeply below the surface.

Kathleen Romoli in COLOMBIA, GATEWAY TO SOUTH AMERICA (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50) writes with insight and mellowed sympathy, but does not penetrate to some of the underlying social ferments.

For restrained enthusiasm and a measure of popularized scholarship, Mrs. Romoli is recommended. Her pages flow easily and deposit a pleasant residue of useful information. Instead of viewing Colombia exclusively from the standpoint of what may be seen today, she spent enough time with colonial authors to deepen and flavor her text.

Chile, at the other extremity of South America, is the subject of two contrasting volumes. The thorough-going historical approach is enlivened with good writing in A HISTORY OF CHILE, by Luis Galdames, translated from the Spanish and edited by Isaac Joslin Cox (Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press. $5). This is the latest contribution to "The Inter-American Historical Series," edited by James A. Robertson.

In the volume entitled, CHILE, LAND OF PROGRESS (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $1.75), Earl P. Hanson falls short of his earlier style in "Journey to Manáos." The book is less readable, but in some ways goes deeper than a traveler's account. Mr. Hanson spent some time in Chile as a young engineer. But somehow there is not sufficient depth. Social legislation is dealt with in thirteen pages in a country undergoing social revolution. In common with most writers on South America, Mr. Hanson tries to cover too much ground in one book.

VENEZUELA, rather ambitiously sub-titled, "A Complete and Authoritative Book on the Country, Its History, and Its People," by Henry J. Allen (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50), sets out to be profound, but loses itself pleasantly in adventure. Governmental assistance on trips over the country is indicated strongly enough to deprive the book of any claim to hard-hitting realism. Sketchily, there are social and economic glimpses, seen between airplane propeller blades and mysterious, remote peaks beyond the Gran Sabana.

Anyone who attempts to compress Brazil into one volume is foredoomed to despair, and Vera Kelsey freely admits as much. Her SEVEN KEYS TO BRAZIL (New York and London: Funk and Wagnalls. $3) attempts the impossible and succeeds in compiling a guide of more than usual interest.

Section by section, and city by city, the book packs in data assembled by wide travel and conscientious research. R. H. S.

Our Readers Say—

"The Boys of the South Come Running"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation of the recent articles by Richard L. Strout. These articles are very interesting, giving us a true picture of human nature, in various sections of this great country. Mr. Strout, in writing of his visit to the new TVA dam in Tennessee, which is in course of construction, stated that he asked the Public Safety Chief if there was any "radicalism" among the workers. The reply he received was that the mountaineer workers, with their intense patriotism, wouldn't understand the radical "double talk" and they might do something to anybody uttering it. Such intense patriotism applies to the most of the South.

Recently in one of the local newspapers, we read: "Whenever the Nation needs fighting men, the boys of the South come running," said Col. Frank Halford, officer in charge of Marine enlistments for the Southern Division, U. S. A. Sergt. John Pilcher, in charge of the local Marine recruiting substation, said that twenty-six young Atlantans enlisted in the Marine Corps during July.

"It is a splendid record for the South in the time of unlimited national emergency," said Colonel Halford. "Although the eastern division and central division are far more thickly populated . . . the southern division has led them in enlistments for more than five years past, and the percentage of the lead has increased steadily since President Roosevelt declared an unlimited national emergency. If we are going to war, the boys from Dixie want to be there. They quit debating."

This also applies to the Negro in the South. Recently in a small town in Georgia, a young Negro received his draft papers to be filled out and returned. He studied over the many questions for a long time. Finally turning the papers over he wrote across the page: "I'se ready when you-all is" and returned them to the draft board. In these few words this humble citizen expressed the true spirit of the South.

Atlanta, Ga. A READER

"Without Consulting Congress"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a statement published by Senator Walsh he takes the President to task for signing the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration without first consulting the Congress.

If I am not mistaken, Jefferson negotiated the purchase of the Louisiana Territory and Monroe promulgated the Monroe Doctrine without prior reference to Congress. So, too, Lincoln took the initiative when Congress failed to act to prevent the Southern States from seceding from the Union. Indeed, most of the great forward movements in our national policy have been inaugurated by our Presidents, rather than by Congress. It was only the narrow partisanship and shortsighted isolationism of some Senators which prevented our adherence to the League of Nations after the last World War. Had we played our part in that noble enterprise it might well have come about that we should not now be suffering from a second and much more ominous World War.

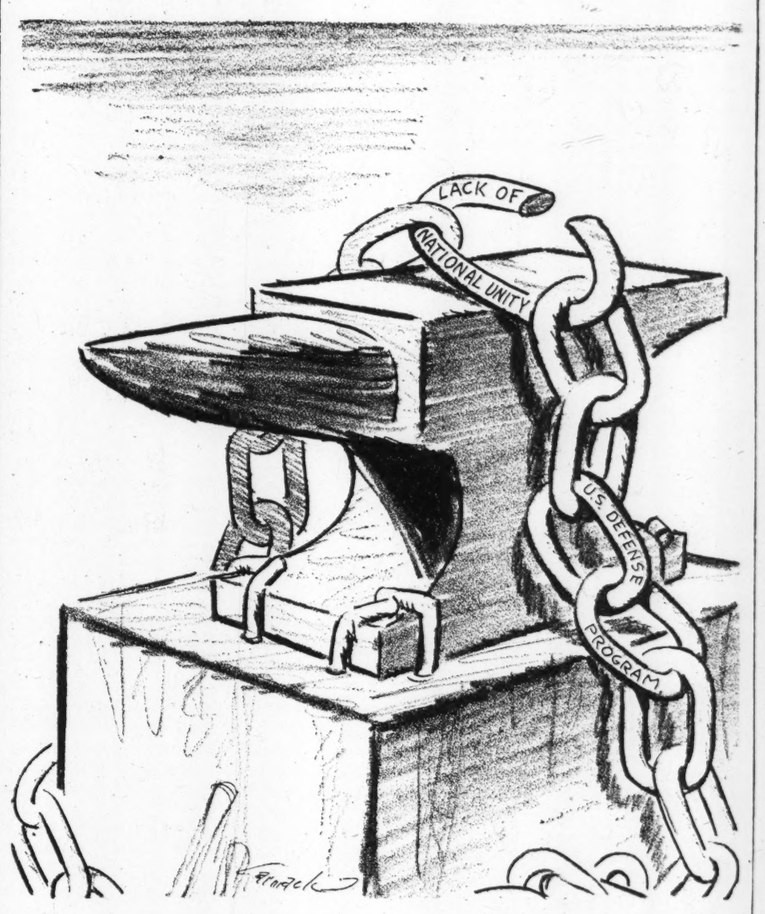
All praise, then, to our great President for his part in setting forth this great twentieth-century declaration of independence!

EDWARD S. THURSTON

New Boston, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Still the Weak Link



Down the Middle of the Road

Foundation of Nationhood

By Erwin D. Canham

As interviewed by Colton Morris for the "News Room of the Air" over Station WBZ, Boston

. . . Isolationists and pro-Nazis have every right to their opinion. . . . But there is such a thing as legitimate opposition and illegitimate opposition.

Question: What do you mean by that?

Answer: Just this: When Congress, by a substantial majority as in the Lease-Lend Bill, makes a great decision for the country, I think the opposition ought to accept that fact instead of sabotaging and obstructing at every step of the way thereafter. To use Willkie's words, I think there is a loyal and disloyal opposition. I don't need to name names. The public knows the facts well enough. After we make a major decision, after we have had full and fair debate, I think it is disloyal to kick and hold up and somewhat nullify the carrying out of that decision. The only remedy is for all of us—radio and press—to examine the facts for ourselves and by appealing to the public for action against disloyal activities, see that the United States doesn't go the way of France. . . .

Question: What was the meaning of the [Churchill-Roosevelt] Eight-Point Plan?

Answer: It was an attempt to tell the peoples of the world that Britain and the United States are prepared to make an unselfish peace. That is vital. That is fundamental. The people of the world are obviously tired of words and promises. The mere words of Churchill and Roosevelt . . . will not convince the people that an honest, unselfish peace *can* be worked out. And Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill cannot guarantee that. But the people can. The British people and the American people can. It is up to you and me and every one of our listeners this afternoon to look ahead to that task of peace-making and approach it with some sense of spiritual values.

Of course, the first task is to see that the war is won. That job is big enough. But it will be a vital help if the captive peoples of Europe are convinced that Britain and America will see that fairness and decency and unselfishness will be the basis of the peace. These are more than words. They are spiritual realities. They are the only basis on which men and women can live together happily in this world. It applies to the nation, and to nations, as much as it does to your family and mine. Unless we all of us work night and day to bring these principles into active operation in the affairs of men, we face wars and misery and chaos. This is the only real answer that any of us have to Hitler. But it is an all-powerful answer *if we make it so.*

* * *

Question: Do you think the Eight-Point Plan opens the way any more than Wilson's Fourteen Points did?

Answer: Not necessarily. Only in so far as we have all learned the lessons of the failure of the last peace-making, will we do better this time.

Question: And what were those lessons?

Answer: Base the settlement on fairness and equity, rather than selfishness and greed. The last peace was unworkable both economically and politically. Excessive nationalism at the Versailles Conference started it off wrong, and excessive nationalism—which is another way of describing narrow isolationism—in the shape of our refusal for ten years to have anything further to do with the continuing task of peacemaking, prevented the nations from salvaging anything from the wreck of Versailles. The next time, every nation—particularly as big and powerful a one as the United States—must take its share of the responsibility in preserving peace. Because, make no mistake, even if we never enter this war, or future wars, we shall feel their effects. This world is one world, mankind is a brotherhood, and we cannot cut ourselves off from our brother nations, any more than we can from our brother man.

* * *

Question: I appreciate the soundness of what you say, but isn't it all rather visionary? What is its practical value to us today?

Answer: Nothing is more important, more practical, more realistic than to convince the people of the world—as well as of the United States—that we have something better to look forward to. Just now too many people everywhere are sunk into a slough of despond and cynicism. Hitler's New Order is another term for savagery and intolerance and selfishness as expressed through his "Herrenvolk" or Master Race, the Germans. And even among many of the Germans themselves, this New Order must raise grave doubts. But all nations need some kind of a New Order.

The world needs a New Order. It cannot be Hitler's version. It must be founded upon the basic teachings of true religion, upon the spiritual realities of brotherhood. Brotherhood is a very practical doctrine, for it means sharing. It is the foundation of peaceful and happy family life, as it is of successful nationhood.

Today great sacrifices are being made by all classes in Britain, in order to save their nation. Similar sacrifices are on the way here. And ultimately they must come *between* the nations in a sharing of political and economic privilege until all men have a fair chance at security and peace and happiness.

Mirror of World Opinion

Humane Education in Schools

Humane education should be a part of the regular school curriculum. It is already a required subject in 27 States, and it is to be hoped that proper legislation may be enacted in other States to promote the teaching of humanity in all our schools.

Kindness and thoughtfulness toward our animal friends implant in the individual characteristics which influence his every relationship.

If the teacher would devote even one-half hour a week to the subject much would be accomplished. This might be given in the form of lectures, reading, or telling stories of humane incidents, through visual aids, such as posters, films and slides, or in connection with nature study. . . .

The cultivation of the spirit of kindness to animals is but the starting-point towards character building, and furnishes a common ground for such moral teaching as all good citizens hold vital to a people's welfare. —*Humane Education Press Bureau*, Boston.

The Wide Horizon

For Women Must Work

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

It seemed quite an innocent announcement—"Girl telegraphists may be brought into the Commonwealth of Australia Post Offices because of the shortage of skilled male operators." Quite the natural thing to do, one might think. But many in Australia here see another opportunity for women to gain a footing in a man's occupation and, maybe, to maintain that foothold to man's disadvantage when peace comes.

The Postal Workers' Union, following the lead of other unions into whose field of activity war has brought female labor, has decided to take what Secretary J. V. Dwyer describes as a "practical view" of the introduction of women "so long as justification is shown and the 'temporary girls' are dismissed after the war."

But, ask those who fear wartime appointments of women may become permanent, how can man establish the family so necessary to the well-being of Australia if his livelihood is made insecure by the intrusion of women into his field of work? Why, retort the ardent feminists, should not woman have equality of opportunity with man instead of remaining economically dependent on him? And today supporters of equality are not resting content with a mere statement of their views. They are campaigning.

Paradoxical as it may appear at first sight they have gained the support of influential labor unions for the second half of their claim. The employer who still regards women's labor as cheap labor so far remains unconvinced.

* * *

There is no sentimentality about the campaign for equal pay. No doubt the hard-headed feminists realize that the support now being afforded them by male unionists is not as altruistic as appears at first glance. Behind some of it is undoubtedly the belief that, compelled to pay equal rates to man and woman employee, the employer will choose the man. Woman apparently is prepared to take that risk.

Strength of Labor support for the campaign for equal pay for the sexes, revived this year and now reaching a climax, is shown by the fact that the powerful Australian Council of Trades Unions and the Federal and State Public Service Defense Committee have given it their blessing. Federal Minister for Labor Holt has taken note of the representations of these two bodies, and has declared that the Department of Labor is prepared to discuss it with representatives of employees and employers.

Not content to let the matter rest at that the Council for Action for Equal Pay has persuaded Federal Labor to give notice of motion in the Federal House of Representatives, declaring that "discrimination, by reason of differences of sex, between workers is economically indefensible and is inconsistent with the Australian principle of equality." The motion will also declare that the Government "must forthwith apply the principle of equality in all civil and defense departments by according equal wages, salaries, and allowances to men and women employed upon work of the same class."

If the motion is carried, as seems likely, then will come the task of transforming a Parliamentary resolution into full effect within the fields of labor controlled by the Government. And the battle in the wider field of private employment will remain to be won.

* * *

That second battle may be an even sterner one. After all, the Government has the taxpayer's pocket from which to take the sum required to bring up the pay of its female staffs to that of the male. The private employer, however, unless he is prepared to suffer a loss of income, will have to look to extra profits to foot the bill. And those profits would have to be substantial for figures presented to the A. C. T. U. show that at present wages for women are fixed at approximately 54 per cent of the rate for males in nearly all Federal and State awards. This is a result of the assumption that they are occupied in "women's work," and that the average woman worker has no one but herself to maintain or aid.

Both those assumptions were hotly contested recently by Eileen Powell, an executive of the Council for Action for Equal Pay. No longer, she says in regard to the first, is the world's work divided into "men's jobs" and "women's jobs." Today, she asserts, there is a larger percentage of men employed in the dressmaking industry, for instance, than ever before. She contends that the present intermingling of the sexes in occupations which were more or less reserved for one or the other in the past is one of the major reasons why there should be equal pay.

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